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SHARE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty-Two
Pages

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SHOPMEN REFUSE TO DELAY STRIKE FOR BOARD INQUIRY

Hope of Compromise Blocked by
Leader's Declaration of
Lack of Authority

CHICAGO, June 30 (By The Associated Press).—Leaders of the railroad shop crafts whose nation-wide walk-out is set for 10 a. m. tomorrow, today notified the United States Railroad Labor Board that the shopmen refused to delay their strike pending negotiations begun by the board which were to be started at a conference at the board's headquarters at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"If the telegram of the Railroad Labor Board of June 29 (summoning the shopmen's leaders to the conference) means that the board is issuing an order to the shopmen that the situation remains in statu quo until a settlement is reached," said the letter of E. M. Jewell, shopmen's leader, to the labor board, "then the shopmen regard it as void."

Without Power to "Coerce"
The letter referred to the United States Circuit Court ruling in the Pennsylvania Railroad case holding that the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board are only advisory.

"Being an administrative arm of the government," the letter said, "the board cannot coerce railroad employees into unacceptable employment."

Assurance that both the railroads and their employees will abide by the law and the orders of the United States Railroad Labor Board was the basis on which the federal body pinned its hopes of settling the threatened rail strike today.

From authoritative sources it was learned that practically all of the railroads which have been contracting work to outside firms, a practice declared in violation of the law and the board's orders, would enter the official investigation by the board today, ready to announce compliance with the board's rulings.

Board Would Get Full Power
Definite assurance that the roads would henceforth obey the board's mandates would place every issue over which the six shop unions threaten a strike tomorrow in the hands of the board.

Already five roads—the Pere Marquette, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Burlington, and Frisco, have announced cancellation of contracts and if the others fall in line, the board hopes to find a loophole for a strike settlement.

With this concession by the carriers as a part victory for the unions, their leaders were said to be manifesting a disposition to cancel tomorrow's strike order and accept the \$60,000,000 wage reduction edict of the Labor Board effective tomorrow.

Rail executives summoned to appear before the board included:
W. G. Bied, Chicago & Alton; S. M. Felton, Chicago Great Western; H. E. Byram, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; W. H. Finley, Chicago & Northwestern; A. H. Smith, Bix Four; Hale Holden, Colorado & Southern; F. W. Underwood, Erie; Ralph Budd, Great Northern; A. H. Smith, Michigan Central; Indiana Harbor Belt, and New York Central; C. N. Whitehead, Missouri, Kansas & Texas; F. H. Alfred, Pere Marquette; J. M. Kurn, Frisco, and St. Louis, Brownsville & Western.

Men Who Rejected Ultimatum
These officials attended the meeting of the Association of Railway Executives when the ultimatum of B. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts, was rejected. Mr. Jewell's "last word" was a demand to ignore the wage cuts, restore rules governing overtime pay and abolish the contract system.

Other roads not represented at yesterday's conference of executives also were summoned before the board.
Union leaders called into the joint meeting were the chief executives of the six shop crafts who issued the strike order and the leaders of four other unions now polling a strike vote. They are:
W. H. Johnson, machinists; J. W. Kline, blacksmiths, drop forgers, and helpers; J. A. Franklin, boilermakers, iron ship builders and helpers; J. J. Hynes, sheet metal workers; James P. Noonan, electrical workers; Martin F. Iyan, railway carmen, who signed the strike order; and E. H. Fitzgerald, clerks; Timothy Healy, stationery firemen and others; D. W. Helt, signal men, and F. F. Grable, maintenance of way employees.

Warning to Union Leaders
In rejecting Mr. Jewell's ultimatum the executives warned that a strike would not be against the railroads, but against the Government of the United States, because the men would be striking against orders by a governmental agency.

Executives summoned to the conference were from 23 roads charged by employees with illegally contracting shop work in violation of the board's order. Officials of 20 class 1 roads who protested that a strike on their lines over the contract controversy was unjustified because they had not followed the practice of farming out shop work, also were invited.

Of the three issues upon which shopmen voted in their strike referendum, the proposal for a walkout protest against the contract system received the heaviest vote, according to reports in advance of any official announcement. The question of striking against the wage reduction was said to have received the lightest favorable vote.

Reports from some centers today
(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Allied Powers Decide to Recognize Lithuania

By The Associated Press
Paris, June 30.
THE allied powers represented in the Council of Ambassadors have decided to recognize Lithuania. No representative of the United States participated in this decision nor in the discussion which preceded the action of the council. Opinion was withheld on the part of the United States and the right reserved for the American Government to take whatever attitude it cared to later.

MEDICAL FREEDOM FIGHT IS SUCCESS

Club Women Eliminate Health
Clause From Marriage and
Divorce Resolution

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 30 (Special).—"It is not in the indorsements given by the convention nor in the speeches on the program that the real spirit of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is to be found," said Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the federation, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. Winter was speaking at the close of the biennial convention at which the representatives of 2,000,000 organized women had been in attendance here for the last ten days.

"It is in the miles of streets paved, the hundreds of girls who have been loaned money to help them through college, the community centers which have been established, the civic buildings which have been furnished, that the real spirit of the club women of this country is to be found," she continued.

Medical Freedom Triumphs
There was a triumph for the advocates of medical freedom in the resolution on uniform marriage and divorce passed by the convention today.

The resolution as originally drawn called for medical certificates prior to marriage. There was such a storm of protest among the women attending the convention that proponents of the resolution became convinced that it could not be adopted so long as it contained such a provision. The health clause accordingly was withdrawn before the resolution was presented to the convention.

Action on Motion Pictures
The most discussed question before the convention was motion pictures. Several recommendations are known to have been presented to the resolution.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

COAL DELEGATES ARE OPTIMISTIC ON EVE OF MEETING

Hope Expressed for Permanent
Settlement as Operators and
Miners Gather

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 30.—President Harding will lay before the coal mine operators and representatives of organized employees his views on the coal situation at the White House meeting tomorrow morning, and then the delegates will go to the Department of Interior Building, where the conference will probably be presided over by a member of the Cabinet, and details will be worked out for negotiating a settlement of the strike.

Representatives of the mine owners and of the organized workers belonging to the United Mine Workers of America, began arriving here today and there prevailed a tone of optimism that the White House conference would be the beginning of the end of the strike, which began on April 1, and which has stopped output in the unionized fields.

Alfred M. Ogle, president of the Na-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4).

ROALD AMUNDSEN SAILS FROM NOME

Explorer Expects to Cross the
North Pole in Airplane

NOME, Alaska, June 30 (By The Associated Press).—Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, has sailed from here on the first lap of his trip on which he hopes to cross the north pole in an airplane. The explorer sailed for Point Barrow, where he will take off on the aerial part of his journey. He plans a land on Spitzbergen or on Cape Columbia, northern Greenland.

Captain Amundsen enjoys the distinction of having been the first man to reach the South Pole. He left Norway early in 1910 enroute to the North Pole but changed his mind and headed South, planting the Norwegian flag at "the bottom of the earth," Dec. 14, 1911.

His initial polar experience was with the Gerlach South Polar expedition in 1907, when he sailed as first officer. In 1901 he raised funds to finance an expedition for himself which set sail in 1903, reached King William Land where the party was "frozen in" for two years. A sledging party to the Magnetic North Pole was accomplished and the coast of Victoria Land charted to 72 degrees North. The vessel was freed from the ice in July, 1906 and reached Bering Straits and the Pacific one month later—the first vessel to pass from ocean to ocean north of Patagonia. In 1913 Captain Amundsen left Christiania for Nome, but was compelled to return in 1921.

The Fargo Courier-News, league organ, asserted that Mr. Frazier's nomination was practically certain by more than 15,000 votes.

Returned by newspapers and those given out by the league differed somewhat, however, the non-partisan figures showing Mr. Frazier ahead by more than 800 votes and the others giving Mr. McCumber a lead of slightly more than 400.

McCumber forces admitted, however, that the figures they had were mostly from his strongholds and that many rural precincts generally favorable to the League had yet to report.

The League figures from 1256 precincts of 2064 in the State, gave Mr. Frazier 57,808, and Mr. McCumber 56,960, a lead for the former of 848.

The newspaper tabulation from 1131 precincts gave Mr. McCumber 56,379 and Mr. Frazier 51,741, a lead for Mr. McCumber of 4638.

Gov. K. A. Nestos, who was elected the State's chief executive at the recall election last October, who ousted Mr. Frazier, held a big lead in the Republican gubernatorial contest over B. F. Baker, league candidate.

Newspaper figures from 1137 precincts gave Mr. Nestos 68,043 and Mr. Baker 46,476. Reports from 1256 precincts announced by the league gave Mr. Nestos 62,110 and Mr. Baker 49,992.

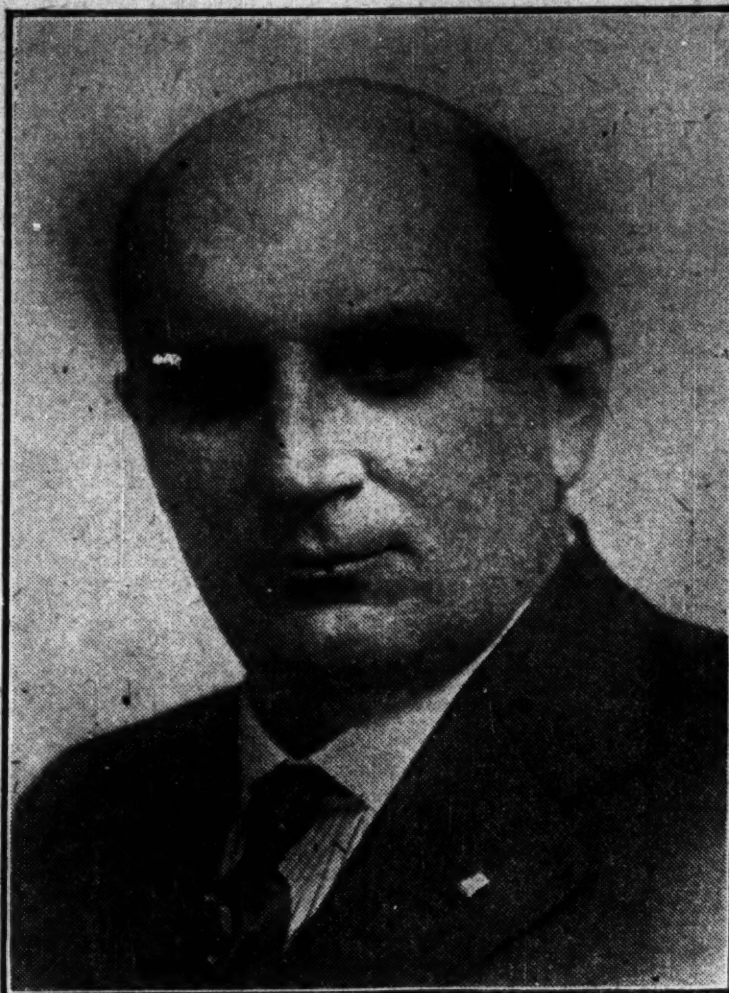
Mr. McCumber's Defeat Raises Issue of Successor to Finance Chairmanship

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 30.—Accepting the reports of the defeat of Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, for re-nomination, as well founded, his colleagues in the Senate generally express personal regret over the outcome. He is popular with all parties and all factions. The conservative Republicans go much farther than mere personal condolence, because of the indication the result gives concerning the trend of political sentiment in the party. Yet it may be stated with authority that they are in no sense dismayed, and that they are prepared to go forward with their legislative program and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

SENATE PASSES NAVY "SCRAPPING" MEASURE

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate today passed the navy "scrapping" bill providing for American observance of the treaty of the Conference on Limitation of Armament in reducing capital ships. Minor Senate amendments sent the House bill to conference.



Lynn J. Frazier, Whose Nomination in the North Dakota Republican Primary Seems Assured

MR. FRAZIER LEADS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Nonpartisan Candidate Declared
to Have Defeated Porter
J. McCumber

FARGO, N. D., June 30 (By The Associated Press).—Porter J. McCumber, United States Senator, was passed today in the count of votes of Wednesday's Republican primary election by the Nonpartisan League candidate, Lynn J. Frazier, former Governor, with 75 per cent of the precincts tallied.

Governor Nestos, Independent, held a wide lead over his league opponent, B. F. Baker.

For Senator, 1515 of 2064 precincts (unofficial): Frazier 67541, McCumber 65,890.

For Governor, 1433 precincts (unofficial): Nestos 75,534, Baker 56,690. Grand Forks Herald, which opposed Mr. Frazier, declared today that defeat of North Dakota's senior senator now seemed assured.

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MR. McCUMBER'S DEFEAT RAISES ISSUE OF SUCCESSOR TO FINANCE CHAIRMANSHIP

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GOVERNOR ORDERS TROOPS TO MINES

Two Companies of National
Guard Enter West Virginia
Field as Strikers Gather

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 30 (By The Associated Press).—Two companies of the National Guard were sent into the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek districts early today to break up an incipient march against mines on Cabin Creek which had been operating on an open-shop basis. The troops were mobilized and dispatched on the order of Gov. E. F. Morgan after he received reports that men were gathering on Paint Creek and marching toward Dry Branch, Cabin Creek.

Late yesterday about 75 men gathered on Paint Creek and marched toward Dry Branch. They were reported to be on the property of the Dry Branch Coal Company, two miles from the mining camp.

Lieut. Mack B. Lilley of the state police, with about 50 men, including the state police in that section, under his command and a number of volunteers from the Dry Branch camps, went into the hills to meet them. No firing or other indications of fighting had been heard from that direction.

Decision to dispatch the guardsmen was reached at a conference about midnight at Governor Morgan's office at which J. H. Charnock, adjutant-general, and Col. Jackson Arnold, head of the state police, were present.

It was said the troops had gone into the hills with the intention of coming up behind the marchers in the rough country between Paint and Cabin creeks.

There will be no "Herrin massacre" in West Virginia if, by any action of the constituted authorities, it can be avoided, declared Governor Morgan, in a formal statement today. The soldiers were sent, he said, as a precautionary move to avert trouble, which his reports last night indicated was impending.

Dry Branch residents believe the march was directed against the mines of the Dry Branch Coal Company, the Wet Branch Mining Company and the Coalburg Colliery Company at Ronda. The Dry Branch Coal Company operates three mines at Dry Branch, which have been conducted on an open-shop basis since Jan. 1, and now employ about 50 men. The Wet Branch Mining Company has two mines at Dry Branch and the Coalburg Colliery Company two mines at Ronda, all of which have been in operation as open shops.

Pennsylvania Police End March of 300 Miners

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., June 30.—A detail of the state police arrived here today to take over the coal strike situation after a night of disorder. Marching men, estimated by the authorities to number fully 300, destroyed a scale house and scales, wrecked a motor truck carrying coal, and the tires from another truck were finally broken through up by the troopers who rode through the crowd. There were no casualties.

The marchers first visited the Brown Brothers Mine at Juneau, seven miles south of here, where they destroyed the scales and scale house. Henry Brown, son of one of the owners, learned that the crowd was approaching and succeeded in getting all miners from the pit before they arrived. After destroying the company property, the crowd stopped Mr. Brown's automobile and one of the leaders told him "We will fix your mine and your father, and blow up your hardware store." The Brown hardware building here is the largest business structure in Punxsutawney. After painting the word "scab" all

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

French Deputies Pass Military Service Bill

By Special Cable
Paris, June 30.
By 464 votes to 220, the Chamber of Deputies passed the military bill as a whole. Thus the year of France will in future spend 15 months in army service. Since the armistice the period actually served has been shorter, but theoretically it was still three years. Thus France has cut down her service by half. Moreover, during the whole course of the debates, there was a marked tendency to insist on a still further reduction. While the term of 18 months was accepted, the Deputies endeavored to make numerous exceptions. The Government was obliged to resist the suggestions, but obtained very narrow majorities.

FEDERAL TREASURY BALANCES BUDGET

Expenditures for 1922 Fiscal
Year \$500,000,000 Under
Department Estimates

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Government balanced its budget for the fiscal year ending today. To achieve this result of the federal financial operations for the year was described by S. P. Gilbert, Undersecretary of the Treasury, as "no mean accomplishment." but for the fiscal year 1923 opening tomorrow he declared the prospects, "are not good," with a budget deficit estimated as high as \$485,000,000.

Final Treasury reports for the closing fiscal year will not be available for a day or two but Mr. Gilbert, who has charge of the Government finances, declared that expenditures for the year would be less than \$3,900,000,000, or \$500,000,000 less than was estimated as necessary by the spending departments at the outset of the year, and that there would be a small surplus of receipts.

"That this has been accomplished," he said, "in the face of the unfavorable prospects that confronted us at the beginning of the year is due to the unremitting efforts of the Government departments and establishments under the firm leadership of the President to reduce current expenditures to the utmost consistent with proper administration."

As to the coming year Mr. Gilbert pointed to the possibility of a deficit greater than already estimated as, he contended, appropriations for next year have not yet been passed by Congress. However, he maintained, the Government must do its best to keep its finances clean and balance its budget for 1923 as in the three previous years, and the only way to accomplish this is to reduce expenditures already estimated and avoid new avenues of expenditure to such an extent as may be necessary to wipe out the indicated deficit.

Discussing the handling of the public debt during 1922, Mr. Gilbert declared that with the approach of the end of the year the total gross debt of the United States was about \$22,950,000,000, a total reduction of over \$3,600,000,000 since its peak of Aug. 31, 1919.

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FOUR COURTS FALL; DE VALERA HEADS INSURGENT FORCES

Other Buildings Attacked by
Free State Troops—Rory
O'Connor Captured

DUBLIN, June 30 (By The Associated Press).—The insurgents who have been occupying the Four Courts surrendered at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, it was officially announced, says a Press Association statement. The surrender was preceded at 4 o'clock by their hoisting the white flag over the building.

Commandant Rory O'Connor and Liamon Mellows and the entire garrison including all the principal executive officers were made prisoner.

An explosion, which blew up a section of the building, preceded the surrender by a few hours. It is believed a considerable number of the insurgents were wounded by the explosion, although they were not occupying that part of the structure which was blown up.

When the surrender took place the Four Courts were still in flames. There were 130 of the irregulars in the party. They marched out with a priest at the head of the column. The Free State commandant had issued orders to cease firing.

Unofficial estimates of the casualties in the two days' fighting here place the number of killed at 30, with more than 50 wounded.

Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning seven open lorry loads of British soldiers, in full kit with metal helmets and rifles and followed by a machine gun car, passed along Adelaide Road and were sniped at.

It is presumed the British were on their way to protect the naval station at Kingstown, which was attacked yesterday by irregulars.

An Irish republican war news poster says that Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, is on active service with the Dublin brigade, fighting for the Irish republic.

The meeting of the new Irish Provisional Parliament, which had been set for tomorrow, has been postponed until July 7, it was announced today. A meeting of the old Dail Eireann had been scheduled for today, but announcement was made this forenoon that the Dail would not meet.

An official bulletin issued from the headquarters of the Free State troops, describing the capture of the greater part of the four courts, says that in the desire to save the lives of those in the buildings, special precautions were taken that the casualties to the irregulars were not heavy was due to the skill with which the attacking party conducted the operations.

Appearance of I. W. W. Forces With Revolutionary Party Adds to Serious Situation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 30.—"The morrow of victory has more perils than its eve," said the wise Giuseppe Mazzini, the Italian patriot, and Michael Collins' difficulties are by no means removed by the success he has today achieved at Four Courts. The development of sniping in the Dublin streets and the establishment by irregulars and other revolutionaries in them of a series of sandbagged houses, each requiring to be captured in detail is the state of things which is growing up and which may well tax his resources to the breaking point.

Nothing struck The Christian Science Monitor's representative in Dublin in the 1916 revolution more than the way that Irish public opinion, which at the beginning of the British attempt to retake the post office was overwhelmingly upon the side of the forces of order, veered as the struggle progressed until by the time the position was captured, it was as strongly upon the side of the rebels, and the danger undoubtedly exists that events should now follow a similar course. The Republicans are banking upon this possibility as is shown by the tone of their propaganda, which, despite all Free State efforts, continues to appear in quantities in the form of leaflets and posters. Street fighting is a difficult operation even for well-learned regular troops. For Mr. Collins, a partially-trained lawyer, almost devoid of efficiently-trained officers, it becomes infinitely worse.

Increasing Difficulty
The difficulty of the situation is increased by the fact that as a politician, dependent for the maintenance of his authority upon the voice of popular approval, Mr. Collins is largely debarred from the adoption of stern measures of reprisal, long calculated to strike terror into the hearts of disturbers of the peace.

Parleys with Rory O'Connor went on at intervals up to immediately before the Free Staters' assault which resulted in the capture of the outworks of the Four Courts' position. The leniency with which the men taken there with arms in their hands were treated by their victors, shows that they have been taught no lasting lesson as to the penalties ordinarily associated with rebellion against the State. The appearance of the I. W. W. forces upon the scene adds a grave factor to the situation, as it shows that unchecked revolution is following its usual course of development into anarchy.

Communism in Ireland
How far this movement has progressed is not yet at all completely apparent, but special information obtained by The Christian Science Monitor representative points to its existence upon a scale sufficient to be exceedingly serious. Communism has



Photograph © U. & U. N. Y.

Roald Amundsen
Norwegian Explorer Who Hopes to Cross North Pole in Airplane

long had a foothold amongst Irish labor, although Mr. Johnstone, leader of the Irish Labor Party, is a moderate. Attempts have been made alike in Cork, in Limerick and in Mullingar to seize and run concerns upon Soviet lines. Here comes in the name of Cathal O'Shannon, Communist leader whose career in Ireland has been remarkable. Starting as printer's compositor, he has become a power in the Irish Transport Workers Union and editor of the Communist newspaper, "Voice of Labor," financed apparently by Maxim Litvinoff, head of the Soviet delegation to The Hague.

Takes Possession of Harbor
Some months ago a strike among the transport workers employed under the Cork Harbor Board gave Cathal O'Shannon his chance. He gained over the clerical staff, the members of which were also disaffected, ejected the Harbor Board and for some days ran the entire Cork harbor upon Soviet lines. Ships were loaded and discharged under the orders of a Workmen's Council which also determined the rates to be paid to dock laborers. This experiment terminated when ships declined to put into Cork, but two other attempts of a somewhat similar kind have since materialized with results that have not yet been reported.

One of these was in Limerick, where several creameries were recently taken over by workmen's councils in which O'Shannon is said to have had a hand. The other was in Mullingar, where a mill is reported to have passed under similar control. O'Shannon is now said to control 15 votes in the new Dail. The action of his I. W. W. associates in setting up the red flag in Dublin indicates him as no mean ally to Rory O'Connor, lieutenant of Mellows, who has been organizing the activities of the Republican forces in Dublin, operating outside the Four Courts circle.

In this connection it is to be noticed that documents expected to throw light upon the Irish revolutionary organization as a whole were captured yesterday in Belfast, where the Ulster police seized what is said to be the Belfast headquarters of the first battalion, first brigade, third northern division, Irish Republican Army, thereby confirming the fact that the southern Irish Republican Army has been taking a hand in what has been going on in Ulster.

Free State Troops in Control

LONDON, June 30 (By The Associated Press).—Winston Spencer Churchill stated in the House of Commons today that he was informed that the Free State troops had obtained control of the situation today in most places outside of Dublin. He cited Drogheda as one place where the Free Staters were making rapid progress.

He added that two members of a small party of British troops in Dublin, being escorted to a bank by a Free State armored car, were wounded by insurgent snipers. He said the British troops generally were confined to their barracks but that orders had been given to reply immediately if they were fired upon.

An Ulster correspondent, says the Exchange Telegraph Company today, reports that the three British officers who were kidnapped at Macroom several months ago and have since been among the missing, were lynched by being hanged from a tree shortly after they were captured.

Irish Free State troops have attacked strongholds of the irregulars in Letterkenny, Buncrana and other centers in County Donegal, says a Central News dispatch from Belfast.

Fierce fighting, it is reported, was in progress in Talbot Street, near the Nelson Pillar in the heart of the city, and the Free State troops were known to be preparing to attack the strongholds of the insurgents in the outlying parts of Dublin.

MANY INDICTMENTS FOLLOW NEW YORK BROKERS' FAILURE

NEW YORK, June 30.—Sixteen indictments variously charging grand larceny and the bucketing of stock orders, all growing out of the failure of E. D. Dier & Co., were returned today.

Elmore D. Dier and Harry Lawrence Jr., partners in the concern, were indicted on seven grand larceny charges and were co-defendants with two others in nine indictments charging them with bucketing stock orders.

CANADIANS SELECTED TO WITNESS ECLIPSE

VICTORIA, B. C., June 16 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. R. K. Young of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory here, has been selected to join the University of Toronto expedition to observe the solar eclipse on Sept. 21 at a station on Ninety-Mile Beach, on the northwest coast of Western Australia. The Canadian party will be composed of Prof. C. A. Chant, Mrs. Chant and Miss Chant of Toronto, with Dr. Young.

In addition to the customary work of observing the solar eclipse itself, the expedition will endeavor to secure data on the deflection of the rays of the stars while the sun is passing through the field affected by the sun's gravitation. The Einstein theory also will be tested by American expeditions which will proceed to points on the Indian Ocean and Australia to observe the eclipse.

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SOVIETS STILL CRY "GIVE US CREDITS"

Statement of Maxim Litvinoff Calls Forth Protest—Proposals Regarding Private Property

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, June 30.—At a meeting of the private property committee, yesterday, occurred the first real breeze which has so far ruffled the calm waters of the Conference. Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, president of the committee, reminded the Russians of Leonid Krassin's statement at Genoa that no practical difficulty existed in restoring 90 per cent of the private property to its former owners, and giving compensation for the remaining 10 per cent. Sir Philip suggested that the committee's work would be facilitated if theoretical consideration were ignored and the attention concentrated on the giving of practical effect to Mr. Krassin's statement. Despite this suggestion, Maxim Litvinoff, who had been the only Russian delegate to the conference, declared that Russia's only motive in granting concessions was one of expediency, and declared categorically that it was no concern of the Bolsheviks who the previous owners were.

This brought an immediate protest from the English, French, and Belgian delegates, whereupon Mr. Litvinoff replied in effect, "Give us credits and we will talk about private property." The obvious answer was, "Give security to private property and there will be no difficulty about the credits." This reply, wrapped up in suitable diplomatic phraseology, Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme made, and the incident closed with a remark from Mr. Litvinoff that he had only mentioned the Soviet view "en passant." The incident, if it did nothing else, clearly showed that the Russians intend to use their hold on other people's property as a lever by which to obtain credits.

The actual business done by the conference after this passage at arms was slight. Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme proposed to consider the question of private property under three counts; one, industrial and commercial; two, land, houses, forests and so forth; three, miscellaneous—each being regarded from two viewpoints, return and compensation. He also suggested that the committee's findings should be conditional on the successful outcome of the work of the other two committees on debts and credits.

Mr. Litvinoff however refused to accept the proposed procedure without further investigations and asked for information about the amount of the claims against the Soviets under this heading. These proceedings took the whole morning. In the afternoon, another Russian delegate, Mr. Sokolnikoff, entertained the pressmen with details about the present financial position in Russia. He declared the new "1922" rouble equivalent to 10,000 old paper roubles had been introduced last March "for arithmetic reasons" as the old rouble was becoming too astronomical. A hundred new roubles was about equal to one gold rouble which gives the new rouble the value of about one farthing. Latterly he declared the roubles' value would become practically stabilized.

In the early months of the year, it fell about 100 percent each month. In the last six weeks it had only fallen 4 per cent. Mr. Sokolnikoff's statement is interesting as showing the Soviet's anxiety to convince public opinion that its financial methods now comply with capitalistic standards. There is no doubt they really mean to get those credits if it is humanly possible.

Maxim Litvinoff May Be Disowned by Moscow

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30.—The sub-committee dealing with private property interests in Russia, The Hague, is pursuing the same policy as those charged with the examination of the problems of debts and credits. This is an endeavor to pin the Russians down to the consideration of actualities. Will the Soviet Government restore the private property to its rightful owners? That is the question put to Mr. Litvinoff by Sir P. Lloyd-Graeme, and the Bolshevik delegate was courteously but firmly pulled up when he suggested recourse to plenary sessions (those most excellent vehicles of propaganda) and attempted to lure the conference into a discussion of the ragged-edged difficulties left over from Genoa. The problem of the restoration of private property in Russia admittedly bristles with complications. It has already been nationalized, and the fact cannot be gainsaid that the definite annulment of state ownership would raze the Soviet system fore and aft, and the Bolshevik might prefer to break off negotiations rather than to concede to a formal demand. It was in order to save the Communistic conscience that, as already suggested at Genoa, long leaseholds, say of 999 years term, be regarded as equivalent to restoration. This to all intents and purposes is the same thing under another name.

The alternative provided in the Cannes resolution is compensation. The difference of opinion existing between France and Belgium, on the one hand, and the rest of Europe, on the other, in this respect, is that while the former is only prepared to accept compensation, where restoration is impracticable, the others concede the option to the Russian Government. That some scheme of alternative compensation should be admitted is obvious. To take the Baku oil fields as an example: There various individual interests have been mixed up to such an extent that it is admittedly impossible to restore former divisions. Whether this course has been adopted with malice aforethought and with an eye on the present difficulty is a matter for argument, but that is the actual situation which has to be faced, and similar complications exist elsewhere.

Just as Mr. Litvinoff previously accepted the demands of the debts and credits sub-committees, to come to a point to produce essential statistics, so yesterday he appeared to concede

to the requirements of the body dealing with private property. In this regard he is proving more amenable than his colleagues. There is no doubt this attitude represents his own views, but any satisfaction at the apparent progress thus registered must be tempered with the knowledge that he is endowed even with less authority than the representatives of the other governments.

It would be quite in keeping with Bolshevik diplomacy were Moscow to permit Mr. Litvinoff to go far along the road of conciliation in order to ascertain precisely what is obtainable from Western European powers, and forthwith to decline to confirm his concessions. When this happens in the case of formal treaties concluded by the people's commissar, it must occasion no surprise if a lesser light such as Mr. Litvinoff, when engaged in preliminary negotiations, is summarily disowned as part of the Bolshevik game. That contingency must be kept ever in mind as the various phases of The Hague conference are reported.

MEDICAL FREEDOM FIGHT IS SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

tions committee but the one finally reported and passed today showed none of the controversy which has characterized the discussion. The resolution approves "the effort now being made by the motion picture industry to raise the moral and artistic standard and level of the educational value of motion pictures" and "the effort of the industry to stabilize its economic conditions to the end that there may be the fullest freedom for development of creative ability."

The convention endorses a national immigration commission to restrict the admission of aliens to this country, truth in fabric legislation including the labeling of all cloth and clothing so that buyers may have full knowledge of what they are purchasing, and art instruction in the public schools as a factor in general education.

Officers Are Elected

Announcement was made of the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minneapolis, Minn.; first vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Jennings, Jacksonville, Fla.; second vice-president, Mrs. Wallace T. Perham, Glendive, Mont.; recording secretary, Mrs. James E. Hays, Montezuma, Ga.; treasurer, Mrs. Florence E. Floore, Cleburne, Texas. The appointment of corresponding secretary will be made by the new board of directors which will remain in session in Chautauqua over the week-end. The board will choose between Atlanta, Ga., and Grand Canyon, Ariz., as the place for the council meeting next year, and between St. Louis, Mo., and Los Angeles, Cal., for the 1924 biennial convention.

FARMERS OF ONTARIO SHOW GREAT ACTIVITY

CHATHAM, Ont., June 20 (Special Correspondence).—Addressing a gathering of farmers here, Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, stated that he never knew a time when the prospects of the Ontario farmers were brighter than they are this year.

A. A. Staples, of Toronto, educational secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, told the gathering of the organization's activities. In the eight years of its existence the United Farmers provincial body had organized 1785 individual clubs and 1500 of them are still active. A co-operative society doing a business of \$20,000,000 had been established, and they have also financed a tri-weekly newspaper, the Farmer's Voice. Last but not least the United Farmers, said Mr. Staples, had sent farmer members in great numbers to the local legislature and to the Federal House of Commons.

MONTANA TOWN PREPARES FOR CONVENTION OF EDITORS

National Association Will See at Missoula Thriving Modern University Set in the Old Frontier

MISSOULA, Mont., June 20 (Special Correspondence).—Located conveniently between two great national parks, Yellowstone on the east and Glacier on the north, Missoula, the Garden City and university town of Montana, will welcome the National Editorial Association for its annual convention here July 19 to 22.

Visiting journalists will find not the wild west of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Pendleton, Oregon, or other western towns noted for their "stampedes" and "roundups," but instead a rapidly growing university in the northwest and enough of the marks of the old frontier left to spice their visit with a reminder of the days that were, which have passed into memory.

Key to Five Valleys

Set in between the mountains, on the banks of the Clark's Fork River, Missoula is the key to five great and fertile valleys, the Bitter Root, the Flathead, where the red man still roams—behind his plow—the Missoula, with its wheat fields, the Grand Coulee, the Deer Lodge. The Bitter Root is the most productive fruit region in Montana, where the famous McIntosh Reds are raised and the great Bing cherries come from. The Flathead, formerly a reservation for the ancient Selkirk tribe, has been turned into a vast farming country, partly irrigated and bounded on the north by the great Flathead Lake, which the editorial party will cross on boat. On their way they will pass through Indian villages where the tepee still remains the favored home of the tribes.

A million dollars is being spent in this city for the construction of five new buildings for its State University, a library, a gymnasium, a steam-heating plant, and two dormitories.

BANDIT RELEASES OIL EMPLOYEES

Brief Message From Consul Indicates Outlaw Has Given Up 85 Workers

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Dispatches to the State Department today from the American consul at Tampico, Mr. Shaw, indicated that the 85 employees of the British owned La Corona Oil Company, including the six Americans, held yesterday for ransom by outlaws, had been released. The message was very brief and not clear, and the department telegraphed immediately for an explanation.

The point that one must necessarily be convinced that they are assured of their position. In not one instance was it admitted that there was a possibility that the Utah Senator might pursue any other course. They say that he has demonstrated his loyalty too long to fall from now. If, however, he should fall for any reason, voluntary or otherwise, there are those who would go to the extent of setting aside the seniority rule for the purpose of forestalling Mr. LaFollette in any ambition he might have to lead the country in the shaping, not alone of financial and revenue legislation, but in formulating party policies.

Mr. McCumber freely admits his defeat today.

DEADLOCK OVER OIL QUESTION IS DENIED

Mexican Government Financial Agency, in Statement, Says Agreement Is at Hand

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 30.—A statement given out late this afternoon at the Mexican Government Financial Agency denies that a deadlock exists between the American and Mexican conferees over the oil or any other question and declares that a settlement satisfactory to both sides is on the point of being consummated.

MR. FRAZIER LEADS IN NORTH DAKOTA

(Continued from Page 1)

with the conduct of the affairs of the party, just as if there had been no change in the complexion of party candidates in North Dakota and other states.

Mr. LaFollette Opposed

The defeat of Mr. McCumber has received more attention on account of its possible bearing on the championship of the great Committee on Finance than for any other reason. This is true because of the fact that in certain contingencies, Robert M. LaFollette, Progressive Republican from Wisconsin, might become chairman of the committee. There is no denying that this change would be greatly to the distaste of his conservative colleagues.

The situation was canvassed today by representatives of The Christian Science Monitor and it may be accepted as a certainty that the conservative senators do not expect any contingency to arise in which Mr. LaFollette would succeed to that important place.

Mr. McCumber will not leave the committee before March, 1923, when his term expires. Next to him comes Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, with Mr. LaFollette next on the list. Mr. Smoot is thoroughly acceptable to the Old Guard, but there has been some apprehension that he might not desire the place. He is "second" on the committee on Appropriations and it has been reported that he preferred to wait upon his chances for that position. Another disturbing rumor is that he is in line for the presidency.

of his church, the Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) and that he is an aspirant for that honor. The success of aspirations for either of these places would take him out of consideration as chairman of the Committee on Finance, and in that event Mr. LaFollette would be the natural selection for the position, through the application of the unwritten law of seniority.

Seniority Rule Involved
The Conservatives pay no heed to these suppositions and hypotheses. They do not admit that they have obtained Mr. Smoot's consent to stand for the chairmanship of Finance to the exclusion of everything else, but they speak with the greatest degree of assurance when they assert that he will do so in the face of all possible temptation to accept other preferment. They speak so positively on this point that one must necessarily be convinced that they are assured of their position.

In not one instance was it admitted that there was a possibility that the Utah Senator might pursue any other course. They say that he has demonstrated his loyalty too long to fall from now. If, however, he should fall for any reason, voluntary or otherwise, there are those who would go to the extent of setting aside the seniority rule for the purpose of forestalling Mr. LaFollette in any ambition he might have to lead the country in the shaping, not alone of financial and revenue legislation, but in formulating party policies.

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Representatives of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Atlantic Refining Company, the Texas Company, the Mexican Petroleum Company and the Sinclair interests have been meeting with Adolfo de la Huerta, Mexican Minister of Finance, with a view of making some sort of permanent arrangement regarding consolidation, as it was felt development of new fields in Mexico would entail too great an expense for any one company.

W. H. TAFT URGES OPINIONS BE KEPT FOR EDITORIAL PAGE

LONDON, June 30 (By The Associated Press).—William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, entertained at a luncheon yesterday by the British Press Club, told its members the United States had recognized the importance and power of their profession by choosing Warren G. Harding as President and George Harvey as American Ambassador to England.

"It has not been in the business control of a great daily newspaper," Mr. Taft declared, "that earned Mr. Harvey his high post, but his experience and force as an editor. His training taught him to deal with matters promptly and forcefully, and showed him that the best way out of a scrape is through it."

The Chief Justice added that the Ambassador and he did not always agree politically, but that they were at one in their love for their country and their profound respect and regard for England. Mr. Taft pleaded for closer adherence in the English news columns to strict statements of fact, reserving opinions and legitimate conclusions to the editorial page. This was especially vital, he added, with respect to international matters, which are often susceptible of misinterpretation and capable of stirring up pernicious racial prejudices, which, he declared, was one of the greatest dangers of the world.

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DRY FORCES SCAN RECORDS OF MEN IN CONGRESS RACE

Massachusetts Warned of Systematic Movement to Weaken Prohibition

Men and women of Massachusetts are awakening to a stealthy and well-concocted movement that is on foot to give the cause of prohibition a setback through a systematic, nationwide campaign for beer and wines. The prohibition forces in Massachusetts have been aware of the purpose for some time but only through recent disclosures has the general public become informed of what has been and is going on below the surface.

In Massachusetts so far, the anti-saloon forces have been engaged in preparing to defeat the effort made through the provisions of a referendum to have the people repudiate the prohibition code passed by the Massachusetts Legislature and promptly signed by Governor Cox. The state law enforcement officials have declared the indorsement of this State's prohibition code by the people necessary to the success of their efforts to effect obedience to the law.

Eyes on Congress
Campaigns for representatives in Congress are now interesting the prohibition forces because the Eighteenth Amendment and the Federal Enforcement Act are national matters and no successful assault must be made on them in Congress, say the men who are in charge of the prohibition and anti-saloon forces in this State. "The Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts," said Arthur Davis, secretary, "is watching the political situation as it develops in this State. It is entirely too early to say what we shall do. We are interested first of all in protecting the recently passed prohibition enforcement law which makes the laws of this State so far as the liquor business is concerned, in strict accord with those of the Nation. The campaigns for national representatives are too new to discuss. We must know who the candidates are before it is proper to say anything."

Other men interested in prohibition and its continued enforcement, who believe that the dry forces in both houses of Congress should be strengthened rather than be allowed to grow weaker in number and hence less certain in their reliance upon the moral support of the people, are studying the field in Massachusetts and watching the various candidates.

Looked Upon as Friends

It is known that the prohibition interests are satisfied with the record which Alvin T. Treadway of Stockbridge, in this district, has made in Congress. There will be no hostility shown toward his campaign, Frederick H. Gillett did not vote for the constitutional amendment. He frankly told the friends of prohibition his views at that time. But he has always been regarded as a friend to the prohibition interest, and his willingness as Speaker have always been fair, so the Massachusetts prohibition people say. The Speaker, it is evident, has nothing to fear.

Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge of the Third District, is in the good books of the prohibition forces. So is Col. A. Platt Andrews of Gloucester in the Sixth District. Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Eighth District; Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, Ninth District; Robert Luce of Waltham, Thirteenth District, and Louis A. Frothingham of Easton, Fourteenth District, are all on record for prohibition and they have no opposition to look for from the dry forces even if the latter should make a fight in any district. This matter has not been determined as yet.

Mr. Winslow's Standing

Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, fourth district, has never made any campaign as a dry representative. He voted for the Volstead act after the amendment was passed. He has not been rated as a champion for prohibition at any stage of the game by the people most interested in that cause.

John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, of the fifth district, has not sought to make alliances with the prohibition forces. He is strong in his district and it is very improbable that the dry organiza-

tions will have an opportunity to oppose him even should they so desire. Robert B. Maloney of Lawrence, third year as representative from the seventh district. He has not had the rating of a representative who could be called a friend of the "dry" cause. Peter F. Tague of the tenth district, George Holden Tinkham of the eleventh and James A. Gallivan of the twelfth, all Boston representatives, are frankly set down without dispute in the "wet" column.

Time was when William S. Greene of Fall River, fifteenth district, voted generally with the "wets" but in the last few years the votes of the dean of the Massachusetts delegation have been more and more "dry." Joseph Walsh of New Bedford, sixteenth district, is not recorded by the prohibition forces as a representative to be counted on their side.

ORDER RESTORED ALL OVER GERMANY

Political Situation Easier and Compromise Likely on Bread Subsidy Question

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 30.—The Government's determination to introduce before the Reichstag drastic measures to safeguard the republic, coupled with successful police activity in uncovering the assassination conspiracy and arresting the conspirators, clearly has had a calming effect upon the workers and order prevails today throughout Germany, notably in so-called Red Saxony. The political situation, too, is easier. It seems more probable that a compromise will be reached between the various parties on the bread subsidy question.

It is evident that the Nationalist parties do not relish the prospect of dissolution of the Reichstag at the present moment and its sequel in new elections, in which the Socialists and Democrats would raise the popular vote-attracting cry of "Republic in Danger" and "Down With the Bread Producers."

MAYENCE, June 30 (By The Associated Press).—Monarchical propaganda is assuming grave proportions in Bavaria, and persistent reports indicate that Munich may become the storm center of a movement calculated to re-establish the monarchy with the one-time Crown Prince Rupprecht on the throne.

MUNICH, June 30 (By The Associated Press).—Official quarters brand as sheer nonsense the rumors current in Berlin and elsewhere to the effect that a monarchy under Prince Rupprecht has been proclaimed in Bavaria. A communiqué has been issued stating that order prevails everywhere.

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WOMEN JOIN MEN IN FARM BUREAU

Goal Is Gained—Not as Separate Department but Part of National Federation

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30.—Farm women of the country interested in the Farm Bureau movement this week gained the goal they have been earnestly looking forward to—establishment of a women's department in the American Farm Bureau Federation. Yet not a women's department. The farm women who carried it through will not have themselves set apart so from the men. It is to be a "home and community" department.

Thus Mrs. Charles Schuttler, chairman of the Women's Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation described it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor after the victory was won. And its object is large.

"We hope to bend every energy toward placing the rural home in America where it must be, not only for the sake of agriculture but for the sake of the whole country," Mrs. Schuttler said. "Our entire program centers around that idea."

"We want to do our share toward making the farm home the best place in the land to bring up boys and girls."

Seeking the Best Woman

"This is one of the most important steps the American Farm Bureau Federation has taken."

"We intend to search the entire country for the best woman for the head of the department and when she is found we shall put her right in."

"American farm women work close to their men folk and when it comes to organization touching on home they don't want to go off in a corner and get up an exclusive set of their own. Women's affairs in the community and home are also the men's, and they want the men to share in them. So in drawing up their program, the women's committee asked that the membership in the committee be opened to men as well as women. They asked that the publicity put out by the Farm Bureau Federation make it plain that this was no women's work only, and they requested that the name be changed from 'Women's' to 'Home and Community.'"

The newspaper man who ventured into a meeting of the committee expecting to find its aims as outlined by its old name was quickly and emphatically set right.

There is a great field in American rural life before this new department, backed as it is by the powerful influence of the strongest of American farm organizations. The women who have been planning for it here could have written a volume about what they wanted to do and how to do it. But they didn't. They presented their report to the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, outlining their plans, in a single sheet of typewritten paper, and that not a closely written sheet either.

Broad Program Is Planned

Lines of work they mapped out included rural libraries, recreation, intelligent use of leisure, rural schools, "raising home-making to a profession," world peace and community organization. Endeavor such as this has been carried on in local farm bureaus, possibly also in some state federations, but never before in the movement nationally.

For months letters from women on farms far and wide have been coming into Farm Bureau headquarters here wanting to know about the activities of this committee. Doubtless these evidences of interest, and need led to the unanimous passage of the resolution establishing the new department.

The women's committee crowning these hopes with realization consists of Mrs. Schuttler, Farmington, Mo., chairman; Mrs. Izzetta Brown, Kingwood, W. Va.; Mrs. William G. Kingston, LeVeta, Col.; Mrs. A. E. Bridgen, Rochester, N. Y.; and Mrs. John E. Ketcham, Hastings, Mich.

Each woman has been prominent in some movement connected with the farm or the home. Mrs. Schuttler is a member of the county executive committee of the Farm Bureau and also of the State Federation's speakers bureau. Mrs. Johnston has been identified actively with the development of the Farm Bureau movement in Colorado and her husband is on the National Farm Bureau's legislative committee. Mrs. Bridgen is president of the New York Federation of Home Bureaus. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Farm Bureau's state executive committee and prominent in a farmers' co-operative selling association in her state.

Working with the committee this week was Miss Florence Ward of the Extension Service of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

ROSE IS ADOPTED AS SCHOOL FLOWER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30.—Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller was unanimously re-elected Associate Superintendent of Schools to assist William L. Ettinger, superintendent of schools, at a recent meeting of the Board of Education. Mr. Ettinger reported to the board that there was enough money to run the department until next December. After that, he said, the sum of \$1,600,000 would be needed.

The rose was adopted by the board as the public school flower for the next three years. Out of 471,004 votes cast by children in 375 public schools, 139,409 were in favor of the rose, although 123 other kinds of flowers were named by the children.

CUDAHY BOND REDEMPTION

CHICAGO, June 30.—The Cudahy Packing Company has called for the redemption, under operation of sinking funds \$1,235,500 7 per cent note, due July 15, 1923. This will leave \$4,204,100 outstanding, \$5,795,900 having been redeemed.



Members of Women's Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mrs. Schuttler is Chairman.

TURKS AT ANGORA DENY DEPORTATIONS

Nationalist Foreign Minister Refutes Statements Regarding Atrocities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Angora Government has been compelled to take cognizance of the adverse criticism aroused by the declaration that an international commission to investigate the reported deportation of Christians and the attendant cruelties would be refused admission to the territory dominated by the Kemalists.

It is learned here that the Turkish Nationalist Foreign Minister has telegraphed instructions to the Kemal representative in Constantinople to deny the renewed reports of deportation of Christians in Asia Minor, particularly in Anatolia.

This was due, it was reported, to the rising tide of indignation among the Turks themselves, which has been referred to by Herbert Adams Gibbons in The Christian Science Monitor, quite as much as to the warning that other nations were to undertake an investigation.

The following arraignment of the Angora Government's policy was recently published by the Sabah, an independent Turkish paper published in Constantinople:

"A Tyrannical Minority"

"Though we are unable to give an opinion on the trustworthiness of the recent reports of Christian deportations and massacres in Anatolia, we do know that the leaders of the Angora Government are a tyrannical minority from whose absolutism the Turks have suffered and still suffer even more than do the foreign elements. It is the Angora Government which sent to the scaffold the Moslem religious leaders of many localities of the interior on the ground that they opposed the Kemalists' policy."

"It is the Angora Government which has reduced many Christian villages and towns to ashes, with incomparable cruelties. The Angora Government certainly has committed hundreds of atrocities with the co-operation of bandits, who accept the responsibility which the Angora authorities modestly disclaim."

"To end the tragedy of the Orient it is necessary to begin with the evacuation of Turkish territories and to wrest power from the hands of the brutal Angora leaders and build up a sound Turkish Government."

Kemalist Attitude Weakening

A newspaper, friendly to the Nationalist Government, gives an indication of the weakening of the attitude of the Kemalists regarding an international commission, which at first was expressed in peremptory terms. Now they are willing to have an "impartial" commission, something which, it was said at first, was impossible.

The pro-Nationalist comment is as follows:

"The Angora Government never has concealed its doings, and will put no obstacle in the way of an 'impartial' international mission to enter Anatolia to investigate the condition of the Greeks, but it will demand that the mission be demonstrated to be impartial; that it also visit the occupied Smyrna zone, accompanied by Turkish collaborators; and that its report shall be published in all countries. Turkey is ready to give an account before the world for her actions. The Angora Government does not fear the truth."

CALIFORNIA EXPECTS LARGE ORANGE YIELD

EL CAJON, Cal., June 20 (Special Correspondence).—The biggest returns received for several years are expected by the growers of Valencia oranges here, due to the superior size of the fruit in this year's crop. The average price this year, according to the citrus association, will be 6 cents a pound, as compared with 2½ cents last year.

Thirty-two cars of Valencia have been shipped from the valley here in addition to large consignments of navel, tangerines, and lemons. The lemon output from the packing house is approximately 450 boxes a day.

RIVER BOAT INSTALLS RADIO

HUNTINGTON, W. V., June 27 (Special).—A radio receiving station has been installed in the cabin of the Homer Smith, one of the largest steamers on the Ohio River, for the entertainment of its passengers between Louisville, Ky., and Pittsburgh, Pa. The station is said to be the first on any inland river boat in the United States.

42-Inch Pachyderm Reaches New York

Makes Journey From India to Join American Circus

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30.—The smallest elephant that has ever come to New York is 3½ feet high, which the agent of a western circus recently purchased in India. The elephant is two years old, but a midget of the species.

In company with three other small elephants, each about four feet high, and one large elephant, the little pachyderm was taken from the steamship Mt. Clay at Pier 86 in the North River in the usual way. But the small elephants did not appreciate the ride in the arm of the crane which lifted them from the ship to the dock. After a rest of a few days, the party will join their circus and tour the west.

NEW YORK LANDMARK TO BE TORN DOWN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—Another famous downtown landmark is to go. The old Stewart Building at 250 Broadway, which was erected by A. T. Stewart 50 years ago, and which housed New York's first department store, is to be torn down by Frank A. Munsey, its present owner. The building is now the home of the New York Herald, and the Sun, and Mr. Munsey announces that it will be replaced by an up-to-date structure.

The fact that this historic building is to go became known when Mr. Munsey applied to the Supreme Court for a review of the valuation placed on the Stewart Building by the Board of Tax Commissioners. The assessment was \$3,200,000, and Mr. Munsey contended that it was too high by \$700,000. His petition alleged that if the building were fully rented it would produce an annual rental of \$552,000, and it was stated that a valuation of \$2,500,000 would be conservative.

Justice Marsh granted the request for a writ of certiorari, which requires the tax commissioners to show cause why their act in fixing the valuation should not be reviewed. The writ is made returnable next October.

BALTIC STATES DEFER ACTION ON ARMAMENT

LONDON, June 30.—Replying to the Soviet Government's recent note proposing the limitation of armaments, says Central News dispatch from Riga today, the Polish, Finnish, and Latvian governments have declared an agreement to reduce arms cannot be made until Russia fulfills her obligations entered into by peace treaties with those countries.

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, IS KEY TO AMERICAN PACIFIC DEFENSES

Secretary Denby Says the Department Proposes to Make This One of the Major Naval Bases

HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 17 (Special Correspondence).—The Pearl Harbor naval station, near Honolulu, holds an important place in all plans of the American Naval Strategy Board and is destined to become a major naval base, said Edwin H. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, who arrived here today on the United States transport Henderson on his way to Japan to attend the eleventh reunion of the class of 1881 of the United States Naval Academy.

Secretary Denby and the navy administration regard Pearl Harbor as the key to American defenses in the Pacific, and the policy of the Administration, the Secretary said, is to be very liberally disposed toward the harbor in the matter of development.

"The nation is now on a rigid economy basis," Secretary Denby said, "and so we cannot expect very much at present. You are already familiar with the appropriation bill now before Congress which allots \$180,000 to Pearl Harbor this year for additions and equipment. That is the best that Hawaii can hope for at present. But you can rest assured that Pearl Harbor is favorably regarded by the naval administration and will share generously in all appropriations, with an eye to its development. The navy's ultimate plans call for its being a major base in the future."

There will be no additional naval units sent to Hawaii for the time being, and the program of economy and the shortage of oil prohibits the assignment of any of the capital ships to Hawaiian waters, Secretary Denby added.

The navy at the present time, in co-operation with the Department of the Interior, has engaged on a program of conserving government oil resources and this end is building 30 large oil tanks at Pearl Harbor as a naval storage base, this oil to be brought here from California and held for emergencies.

Neither the armament treaties nor the Pacific four-power pact has any bearing on Hawaii, Secretary Denby said, and the American War and Navy departments are free to carry out whatever plans that may formulate for Hawaiian defenses, limited only to financial considerations.

The effects of the Washington conferences and the Pacific four-power pact are very far-reaching and should prove very effective, in the opinion of Secretary Denby.

This is Secretary Denby's first visit to Hawaii. This afternoon he made a visit to and inspection of the Pearl Harbor naval station and later attended a review at the military station at Schofield barracks. Early today he was in conference with Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, commandant of the fourteenth naval district with headquarters at Pearl Harbor.

LIBRARY IS HELP TO CITY ACTIVITIES

Association Delegates Learn That Detroit's Undertakings Number 184

DETROIT, Mich., June 30 (Special).—"The modern city is a public industry," Dr. Len D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, told delegates to the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Library Association today. Dr. Upson sought to impress upon the convention the invaluable aid which special library association can give to a city in its various municipal activities. Taking Detroit as an average American city, he said:

It conducts on behalf of its citizens some 184 intricate activities ranging from the relief of the poor to the operation of street lighting and electric railways. But here is a fact of the greatest importance. Seventy of these 184 activities have been added during the last 15 years. That is two-thirds of the total number undertaken in the preceding 80 years. During the decade immediately preceding the last 15 years only 12 new activities were added. We look upon the last 20 years as a period of unusual development in municipal government. Yet in the last half of that 20 years, six times as many new activities are undertaken as in the first half.

There is not one of these changing activities that is not influenced by facts. Only facts will influence business methods and business organizations and only facts can lay the foundation for changes in organization and financing that run counter to precedent. It is incumbent upon librarians to devise means by which such data that is available can achieve wider circulation and usefulness.

Delegates Visit Ann Arbor

Delegates to the convention spent yesterday in Ann Arbor, seat of the University of Michigan, and libraries of the university were open to their inspection.

Prof. W. D. Henderson, speaking on "Adult Education—A Common Interest of Universities and Public Libraries," said there is a tremendous desire for knowledge among the people of the United States.

"Inhabitants of Gopher Prairies want to know all about the Einstein theory and the 15-year-old boy in the jumping-off place of Michigan knows as much about ohms as a university professor of electrical engineering," he said. Librarians, he added, are faced with the problem of how to cooperate with the vast number of people who "want to know." It is the librarian's duty to make available all the books on subjects of interest to adults who wish to be educated off the campus.

Public Discussion Is Urged

"Show me a man who is a reader of books and I will show you a man who will be educated whether he goes to college or not," said Prof. Henderson. "More than 1,000,000 adults are enrolled in university extension courses and commercial correspondence schools throughout the country."

The rising generation which we sometimes worry about possesses tremendous political possibilities. Librarians must help it to spend its eight hours of leisure time to the best advantage."

Matters crystallized and problems solved in the next 25 years will hold for the next 100 years, Professor Henderson believes, consequently he declared that it is vital that we should be informed and sure of facts in our discussions. Professor Henderson urged more public discussion as a road to knowledge. He advocated that librarians assemble the best literary material in "package libraries" and send them out through the channels of extension service. He is in favor of a pay circulation of the latest books as well as the free shelves in libraries.

Freedom of Library

All religions should be represented on the shelves of the library, was the contention of Paul M. Paine of the Syracuse, N. Y., public library, last night. "The library," he said, "is an open forum, free not only in the sense of costing you nothing unless you keep a book more than two weeks, not only in the sense that one is as free to go out as to come in, and to stay out as to do either, but free also in the sense which Milton meant in his great essay on Freedom of Print, free for the other side, full of the raw material of public opinion, free for opposing and contrasting views."

"While we are waiting—and it may be a long wait—for the common schools to find some way to get the Bible into the schools or to keep it out, to restore religion to its former place in education or to prevent any threatened approach of church and state, we can at least keep on doing in the library what cannot be done at present in the schools, that is, we can give to the public an opportunity for private self-instruction in this great subject. We can let people know that other people are thinking and feeling about God and Christian ethics and the soul of man and the hereafter."

ADMIRAL ANDERSON GETS ASIATIC FLEET

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Vice-Admiral E. A. Anderson has been ordered to command the Asiatic fleet, succeeding Admiral Joseph Strauss, who, having served his term of duty, has been ordered home to wait orders. It was announced yesterday at the Navy Department. The new commander will have the rank of admiral while on the station and Admiral Strauss will revert to his former rank of rear admiral.

Admiral Anderson has been in command of the American naval forces in European waters and will be succeeded on that station by Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, who will take the rank of vice admiral. Admiral Long, who was formerly chief of staff to Admiral Jones, commander of the Atlantic fleet, will assume his new duties the last part of July. Admiral Anderson is now on his way to China.

Georgi Tchitcherin Defends Aristotle

Has Philosophical Discussion With Signor D'Annunzio

By Special Cable

ROME, June 30.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has had an interview with Georgi Tchitcherin, in which the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs gave details of a recent conversation with Gabriele d'Annunzio. After a philosophical discussion, in which the Bolshevik Minister defended Aristotle, and the Italian poet took up the cudgels in behalf of Plato, Tchitcherin pleaded with Signor d'Annunzio to join some organization, since organizations alone could achieve permanent results and therefore they were more important than individual heroism. Mr. Tchitcherin was surprised to find Signor d'Annunzio so interested in the workers' welfare and explained at great length the situation in Russia. He said it was unpleasant because "new things are never beautiful."

After the discussion, which was very cordial, photographs were exchanged. Mr. Tchitcherin writing on his, "The sufferings of humanity have broken my heart, but the struggle for humanity's liberation made me strong." Mr. Tchitcherin says he hopes "this exceptional man will approach more and more the needs of the new humanity."

Thus ended one of the strangest meetings in recent history.

REPUBLICANS SET CONVENTION DATE

State Committee Picks Sept. 22, and Boston, as Time and Place

Members of the State Republican Committee at their meeting in Town's Hotel yesterday, set Friday, Sept. 22, as the date, and Symphony Hall, Boston, as the place for their state convention this year. After the meeting, held behind closed doors, it was reported that James W. H. Myrick of the fourth Suffolk Senatorial District, had resigned as a member of the committee, and that he, in presenting his resignation, had taken exception to the conduct of party affairs by certain women members of the committee.

Joseph Martin, executive secretary, declared, however, that the session had been occupied with "routine matters only."

The following women were elected members of the committee: Mrs. Charles M. Landers of Somerville; Mrs. George Minot Baker of Cambridge; Mrs. Mary Daniels of Reading; Mrs. Chester Cole of Chelsea; Mrs. J. J. Barre of Fall River; Mrs. Annie Corsano of East Boston; Mrs. S. H. Esters of Gardner and Mrs. William Follett of Manchester.

It was announced that the Italian Mazzini Garibaldi Republican Club of Massachusetts will have a concert Monday night in Morgan Memorial Hall, at which time the club is expected to endorse the candidacy of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge for re-nomination and re-election.

NEW SUBWAY ENTRANCES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30.—Engineers of the Transit Commission began today the preparation of plans for the construction of additional entrances to the Wall Street Station of the West Side I. R. T. subway at Williams Street. More than 9,000,000 tickets are annually sold at this station.

CAPE COD PURCHASE FAVORED IN SENATE

Dismal Swamp Canal Also Included in Amendment to Rivers and Harbors Bill

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Purchase by the Federal Government of the Cape Cod and Dismal Swamp canals, now privately owned and operated, is authorized under a Senate amendment to the river and harbors development bill adopted late yesterday by the Senate Commerce Committee. With the acceptance by the committee of the two important amendments the bill was made complete and its favorable report to the Senate ordered.

Will Pay \$11,000,000

Under the terms of the amendments the government agrees to pay \$5,000,000 cash and to assume bonds aggregating \$6,000,000 face value for the Cape Cod waterway. The Dismal Swamp Canal which runs from Chesapeake Bay to Beaufort, N. C., would be purchased for \$500,000 under the amendments.

The vote by which the committee acted was not made known. Earlier in the day, when the committee adjourned its executive session and in which it acted on a score or more of amendments to the House bill, Wesley L. Jones (R.) of Washington, chairman, said he had been instructed to poll the committee for a decision as to the purchase of the two canals.

The consensus of opinion in the committee, he declared, was that both properties would have to be taken over sooner or later, but there was a question as to whether now was the right time on account of the condition of the Treasury. He announced after all committee members had voted, however, that the vote to take them over now had been by a substantial majority.

Was Government Operated

The Cape Cod property was operated by the Government during the war, and negotiations then were under way for the purchase, but several legal steps and condemnation proceedings resulted only in delay, until agreement finally was reached out of court and the price fixed at \$11,000,000. Tolls taken by the canal company since its return to private operation after the war virtually have been impounded, according to testimony before a Senate committee, and it was said these would revert to the Government as a result of the previous negotiations.

The Dismal Swamp Canal practically parallels a sea level canal owned by the Government as a part of its chain of inland water routes from Boston south and of which the Cape Cod Canal forms a link. Its owners claimed that the Government canal, operated tolls free, was driving their canal out of business, and that such action on the part of the Government was tantamount to confiscation of the property.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West, Boston



Women's Navy Blue Dresses, priced \$25.00

NEW VOILE DRESSES

with

Navy Blue Grounds

Of fine georgette-like material, dotted or figured in white

16.50 18.50 to 25.00

OVER a thousand dresses made from fine quality materials, in the newest styles. Every dress is of a quality that drapes and retains its freshness like georgette. We believe that they are priced at from five to ten dollars less than similar dresses of such fine material and workmanship usually sell for.

Sketched are two navy blue dresses for women. The one at the left of Swiss in straightline style, organdie trimmed; the one at the right of embroidered voile, with button trimmed inserts. Both priced 25.00.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

EDUCATORS' HEAD DEMANDS SHARING OF SCHOOL COSTS

Miss Williams Points Common Interest of Country and City in Training Youth

"American education is emerging out of the backwaters of social indifference and financial stagnation to a growing recognition that the general intelligence in a nation eclipses all lesser assets including battleships and credit balances," said Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Education Association to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Miss Williams arrived in Boston last night for the convention which begins Sunday night.

"Much is being said and written about various crises which business, trade and nations are facing," continued Miss Williams, "yet the fact is that the very cause of these crises is ignorance which education alone overcomes and the teachers of the nation are partly responsible for the past inertia which gave billions for death battalions and a paltry stipend for education."

Mistaken Standard of Values

"We have been the poorest salesmen in the world, although we have admittedly the finest line of goods. But smug satisfaction with our individual tasks, and what is more significant, a lack of appreciation among educators either of education in general or of their part in it, have combined virtually to turn upside down a true standard of values which would place intelligence and the moral qualities first in the list of prerequisites for national well-being and progress."

"In the present extension of programs to furnish better schools in rural communities, there arises the necessity for finding more taxable values. The city of course does not see very clearly the reasons for this. In Memphis, the taxpayers contribute one-sixth of the total revenue for state education in the 75 counties of Tennessee. Hence the city, equipped with its own fine school systems is averse to a tax which supports far-away country schools in which it seems to have no vital interest.

"Right here we find one of the many reasons for the Towner-Sterling bill, soon to be passed by Congress we hope, which provides needed federal aid for the support of education in rural districts. In this bill is our one hope of putting education before the people. It provides for a United States Secretary of Education which means a just recognition of education and other features of the bill enable us to carry it on.

Country the Source of Supply

"This bill will relieve the complaints of tax-paying cities and bring to rural education a seriousness and effectiveness so long lacking. Because New York City has a wonderful harbor is no reason for concluding that New York City actually creates the wealth concentrated there. Where does the raw material come from but from the farms and country districts? And it is to the interest of cities that this raw material be kept coming.

"The people back on the farms sending this raw material into the cities should have the same opportunities as the people who create wealth out of it. Hogs and corn built Chicago and the city thrives in a wonderful system of public schools, gymnasiums, public baths, etc., while the country district schools languish with small incomes, one-room school houses and poorly equipped teachers. The Towner-Sterling bill will be of invaluable assistance by giving federal aid to these communities, distributing the wealth of the nation in the desert places of our present educational system.

"Because six or eight states in the east have received the bulk of earnings of this country from the labor of which the rest of the world is prospering is by no means any reason why they should be forced to provide only for their own education and complete Americanization. The public school system is not a charitable institution, neither is it a matter entirely for state concern.

Trained Teachers for All

"Our task is to place a trained teacher in every schoolroom in America and that task is and must remain national in character. With cities running behind, and many of them carrying large deficits, some sort of financial aid seems necessary to build up a true community service and rural education that will stop the drift to the white lights of the city and furnish such compensation to rural teachers as will inspire them with a sense of dignity for their profession, the greatest factor in melting down the prejudices of our diverse population and molding the lump into a compact unit of general intelligence and the capacity for independent, sane, clear thinking."

Miss Williams has made intensive studies of rural problems in America, is superintendent of schools, Shelby County, Tennessee and enjoys the distinction of being the first person directly connected with rural education problems to hold the presidency of the National Education Association. In recognition of this, the department of rural education will devote an afternoon during the convention to rural education and a review of Miss Williams' work. A party of 50 teachers from the Shelby County schools will be in attendance.

Miss Ruby Batte, principal of the Messick School, Shelby County, will deliver a tribute to Miss Williams on behalf of the rural teachers and their recognition of the part Miss Williams has played in bringing its problems to the fore as the most pressing for solution in the educational world.

Delegates Registering

for Biggest Convention

in Association's History

Registration of delegates to the sixtieth annual convention of the National Education Association and assignment of rooms began today in Mechanics Building, where details are being completed for the largest convention ever held by the Association.

Each delegate on registering received the official badge of the association, on which is a picture of Horace Mann of Boston, a pioneer in the public school system in the United States. Above the picture are the letters "N. E. A." and beneath it the words "Boston, July 1-8, 1922."

Envelopes containing the official program of the convention, a guide to Boston, and a pamphlet concerning the points of literary interest in the city, as well as an invitation from the citizens of Lexington to visit that town and inspect the exhibition of work done by the school children, are also given to each delegate.

Officers Arriving

New arrivals today are Hugh S. Magill, field secretary; Miss Agnes S. Winn, assistant; Mrs. Helen T. Hixon, recorder, and Miss Susan Wright, assistant, who will have charge of registration; J. W. Crabtree, secretary; Miss Harriet M. Chase, assistant, and Miss Mabel Wheelock, assistant to Joy E. Morgan, managing editor of the association journal.

Registration is being taken care of directly at the left of the entrance to the hall from the corridor at the main entrance, and at the right the Housing Assignment Committee has its desks. More than 125 women are assisting in the work of assigning rooms and the association has on hand more than 20,000 rooms which it can assign to the delegates. These rooms are located in the city proper, surrounding towns, and at various places along the shore.

Practically no assignment of rooms were made previous to this noon and for the information of those who offered rooms the housing committee stated today that rooms would be assigned as quickly as the teachers registered. William C. Crawford, chairman, stated that he did not believe that the 20,000 rooms would be sufficient to accommodate the delegates who would attend the meetings.

Messenger service and guides will be furnished and the guides will show the visitors to their street cars, trains and hotels. From the present indications, some of the delegates will stay all summer, taking courses at the various summer schools, and rooms available during the entire summer have also been listed.

Special Post Office Provided

A small post office is located directly opposite the housing assignment tables for the convenience of the teachers. The boys who act as messengers and guides are members of the cadet corps of the Boston high schools and are under the direction of Nathaniel Young and George S. Penney.

Among the first people to arrive were groups who came from out West who had planned to get here early and make any necessary plans before the actual meetings start. Several arrived yesterday from New Mexico, Arizona and Chicago.

The many exhibition booths in the hall are going up rapidly and the exhibits are being arranged in order to be ready for the delegates. Nearly 3000 seats have been placed in the main hall, where meetings will be held throughout the week in order to take advantage of the extra seating capacity of the balconies. The orchestra and orchestra will be seated on the stage.

R. G. Laird, Principal of the Boston Clerical School, will be in charge of a group of 20 typists from the schools in Boston, who will assist in duplicating matter for the press and otherwise assist in the office of Mr. Morgan. The public schools of the city will also furnish a large corps of teachers which will be assigned to attend the 100 or more meetings and make special condensed reports for the press.

Carroll G. Pearce, former president and for many years chairman of the board of trustees, arrived today as did Fred M. Hunter of Oakland, Calif., first vice-president.

Mr. Hunter will lead the fight during the business meeting of the association to have the next annual meeting held in California as it is expected that the World Congress on Education will be held in conjunction with the annual convention. Other cities are planning to claim the annual conference for next year. The group of delegates from the Hawaiian Islands will favor California, it is understood.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the association will meet during the convention to consider plans for the World Congress and to consider where it will be held, as it has not been definitely decided as yet as to whether or not it will be held in conjunction with the annual convention. Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of Maine, chairman of the committee, is expected to arrive in Boston today or tomorrow.

Colorful Break in Routine

by Hall-of-Flags Reception

Governor Cox, assisted by Miss Charl O. Williams, president of the National Education Association, will receive the members of the association in the Hall of Flags in the State House Thursday afternoon, July 6, at 5 o'clock. It is expected that a large number of members will attend the reception.

Among the delegates to the convention will be state commissioners of education from more than 35 states, who will be the guests of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts tomorrow and Sunday.

The Copley Plaza Hotel is the official headquarters for the delegates, but the registration, information, and housing assignment booths are all at Mechanics Building.

More than 500 speakers will address the different meetings of the associations affiliated with the National Education Association, which will be held in nearly 30 halls in the Back Bay section of the city next week during the convention. Next in importance to the general meetings will be the meeting tomorrow morning and afternoon of the National Council of Education to be held at the Wentworth Institute opposite the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Among the speakers at the council meeting will be Homer H. Seely, president, and also president of the Iowa State Teachers College; Miss C. Williams; Thomas W. Bicknell, first vice-president of the council; John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education; John H. Beveridge, president of the department of superintendence of the N. E. A., and several others.

A delegation from Colorado, composed of 40 persons, which arrived in New York last night, arrived in Boston this morning. The party left Denver Tuesday. Another delegation, that from Tennessee, which accompanied Miss Williams as far as Cincinnati, reached Boston today. Fred M. Hunter, superintendent of schools at Oakland, Cal., brought with him a large group, while other groups are on their way from Omaha, Chicago, New York, and many other points in the United States.

The first big general meeting of the delegates will be Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in Mechanics Building, at which the keynote of the entire convention will be struck by the several speakers. John A. O'Shea, director of music in Boston public schools, will direct the chorus and orchestra.

A reception to Miss Williams, president of the association, will assist Miss Scollard.



Joy Elmer Morgan

Managing Editor of Journal of the National Education Association, Who Is Directing Publicity for the Convention in Boston Next Week. This Picture Was Taken at His Desk in Boston

MAN WHO "KNOWS NEWS" DIRECTS TEACHERS' PUBLICITY

J. E. Morgan Installing His Staff for "Covering" National Convention in Boston Next Week

This is a story about a publicity director who knows his job—knows what the newspapers want and gives it to them.

It is a welcome relief for city editors of Boston's newspapers, particularly on the eve of one of the largest educational conventions ever held in Boston, Mass., to know that such a man as Joy Elmer Morgan, editor and director of publicity for all of the National Education Association publications, is to direct that task during the congress of educators which will be held here from July 2 to 8.

Already Boston newspaper offices have felt the effect of Mr. Morgan's efficient system of disseminating news. Concise, readable, usable and intelligently prepared material for public consumption has been flowing into the newspaper offices for their use for more than two weeks.

He Knows What Is News

One brief glance over the "advance copy" dispels any doubt as to just what the "N. E. A." stands for and what its members are going to do while in Boston. To direct such circulation of news, to satisfy each and every editor, to write an attractive assortment of stories which will appeal to the various editors is a huge task, but Mr. Morgan has shown that he is well qualified for the job.

Mr. Morgan comes from Nebraska—a State where they do big things, and consequently the big Boston convention does not disturb him. In fact, he allows nothing to upset him. He has splendid command of himself, a valuable asset for any publicity man.

Mr. Morgan has been preparing convention copy for 60 days. This not only means writing material but gathering, from every section of the United States, abstracts of speeches, statistical data, program material for an 80-page isue and countless other details concerning 41 organizations, allied with the "N. E. A." which alone has 110,000 members throughout the United States.

With all this, Mr. Morgan has made his task a simple one. He has a remarkable faculty of going straight to the point. Newspaper workers ask him for information and they get it. He knows just where to put his finger on it. If it isn't within reach he gets it. He speaks with knowledge and authority and knows the publicity "game" well.

Convention at a Glance

The outstanding feature of his work up to the present time is the publication of a 51-page press service book, charted and indexed, containing every session, scheduled speakers, where and what time they will speak, their subjects and their club affiliation. The entire book contains a mass of information, simply compiled and of great value not only to the press but to each delegate.

It is so arranged that portions of speeches to be made may be clipped and used without further arrange-

FRENCH PREMIER FOR GERMAN LOAN

Raymond Poincaré in Senate Speech Urges Control Over Germany's Finances

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 30.—As usual with political speeches, Raymond Poincaré's discourse in the Senate is open to different interpretations. On the one hand, he insists on the necessity of taking sanctions with or without the Allies in certain eventualities, but on the other hand he argues that means of coercion will not be profitable. Indeed, the only solution which he sees is an international loan, or rather a loan obtained by Germany on the external money market. This being so it follows that anything tending to depreciate German securities will defeat his own policy and he let this be clearly understood.

It is difficult, therefore, to understand, in spite of the vigorous expression of M. Poincaré, why those newspapers which clamor for sanctions declare themselves delighted with M. Poincaré's speech. For if it means anything, it means that the very need of sanctions will ruin France. What M. Poincaré wants is control over Germany's finances, in order that a loan can be raised. The chances are that the committee of guarantees now in Berlin will obtain this control.

The Premier, while condemning the Versailles Treaty, said they had now to use it. To shatter it was to shatter also the treaties of St. Germain and Trianon, and affect the interests of France's allies in Central Europe. Among the measures of coercion possible were an extension of occupation levies on the holdings of banks or on the product of taxation and the exploitation of factories and forests. But he recognized that the amount obtained through these sanctions would not be equivalent to the amounts demanded and promised.

Therefore, he advocated the development of a system of reparations in kind and he approved the plans of Yvès le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works. France could not agree that credits on Germany should again be diminished, while other nations press France for payment. Some general scheme might prove acceptable, but certainly France could not be alone in making sacrifices. When the bankers' committee suggested a reduction of Germany's debt France, in obvious circumstances, could not accept. But the door was not closed on a return of the bankers. The reconstruction of the world was a task to be taken up, but the first point was to repair the ruins in French territory. If France were allowed to collapse in financial misery, Europe could not be saved.

While it is claimed that M. Poincaré pronounced for sanctions, the correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor from the gallery of the Senate found rather a desire to argue against sanctions and put faith in an international loan.

Pooling of Allied War Debts

Proposed in French Senate

PARIS, June 30 (By The Associated Press).—The pooling of all the allied war debts was proposed in the Senate yesterday afternoon by Senator Jouvenel during the course of a debate in which he reminded M. Poincaré that the United States and Great Britain had given "aid" that they desired to be paid. "The signature of France," he said, "cannot be questioned, but I do not believe in the legitimacy of any other war debts than those contracted by the invader."

M. Poincaré declared that it did not for a moment occur to anyone that France would repudiate her war debts, though they were contracted in the interest of all the Allies and profited all of them. The Premier said he was in favor of liquidation of the debts on condition that it be a general settlement.

Senator Jouvenel wanted France to abandon all her war claims excepting those against Germany, but, in return France should seek priority in the matter of reparations for reconstruction.

The Senate gave M. Poincaré a vote of confidence on the question of German reparations.

Germany, M. Poincaré said, was struggling with a financial crisis, but she had provoked it herself, and meanwhile her industries were flourishing.

"German companies," the Premier continued, "distributed 40 per cent in dividends on an average in 1921, and the German fleet already has recovered and now occupies third rank in the world."

Germany was buying back ships delivered to Great Britain, was building heavily and was engaged in considerable extensions of her railroad, these extensions even comprising some of a distinctly military character, M. Poincaré declared, adding: "We cannot accept these outlays unless Germany begins paying her debts."

OAKLAND TO OBSERVE FOURTH IN QUIET WAY

OAKLAND, Cal., June 23 (Special Correspondence).—Oakland will have a Fourth of July celebration this year, without fireworks or pyrotechnics of any kind. The Fourth of July committee and the Mayor requested merchants to begin decorating their places of business one week before that date, and keep up their decorations for at least three days after Independence Day, "in order that the people may have it more strongly emphasized to them that their city is celebrating their day of independence and our national birthday."

There will be a military and civilian parade, concerts in several sections of the city, and an illumination at night. Explosive fireworks will have no part in the celebration.

South African Mining Affairs

LONDON, June 30.—The Central Mining Corporation and Barnard & Co. bought for cash the remainder of the former enemy holdings in New Modderfontein and Modderfontein companies. The operation involves more than £500,000.



Photograph by Gray's Studio, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Charl Ormond Williams

President of National Education Association, Who Has Arrived in Boston for 60th Annual Convention

BRITISH INDUSTRY BUILDS NEW UNITY

Eight Years Bring Many Changes
and See Formation of a
Compact Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 30—A remarkable change has been brought about in the governance and direction of British industry during the last eight years, one which has been very little realized even in England itself. Still less has it been realized abroad, but as soon as trade becomes more nearly normal, foreign competitors doubtless will become fully aware of these altered conditions through the intensification of the British competition they will witness and with which they will have to cope.

Until a few years ago English effort for the co-ordination and organization of industry in the common interest of all concerned, and particularly with regard to political, labor, and foreign matters, was of the most haphazard character imaginable.

How great progress has been made since may be gauged from the statement of a Labor member of Parliament that 400 out of the 700 legislators in the House of Commons are members of the Federation of British Industries, a body hardly more than six years old.

Remark Essentially True

In a sense, the remark is probably true, as it is well within the bounds of possibility that at least 400 should be members of firms either represented direct in the federation or belonging to trade organizations gathered under its widespread wings. At the same time, strong as is the lobby influence of this body, its mandates would not counterbalance necessarily the claims of allegiance to political parties. But no more striking illustration of the sudden awakening of the British industrialist to the need for combination and co-operation with his fellows can be furnished than is to be found in the brief history of the federation.

Founded in 1916, the Federation of British Industries now represents more than 1700 of the most important firms in Great Britain.

But above and beyond all this, the federation stands as the mouthpiece of no fewer than 1501 trade associations, ranging all the way through the alphabet from organizations of agricultural engineers and asbestos manufacturers to the makers of woven wire. Further, it has now its own permanent "ambassadors" in 18 different countries and correspondents in almost all other lands.

Promoters' Dreams Realized

The capital of its members is some £5,000,000,000. It has representatives on 17 governmental committees. In short, it has become what its promoters set out to make it six brief years ago, a body representing the country's industries, standing for trade protection and promotion, and a co-operative society rendering services to individual members.

Even younger than the federation is another association, formed late in 1919 for trade propaganda purposes, at whose councils in joint convocations envoys from societies which represent the owners of millions of tons of British shipping, the owners of millions of acres of British land, of mines producing nearly 5,000,000 tons of coal a week, and of foundries whence comes pretty much the entire output of British iron and steel.

"The same new tendency toward union and organization may be seen in every British industry. Ten years ago there were in existence only two or three special associations of manufacturers engaged in garment-making and the allied trades, and the general wholesale drapery trade. Today, there are at least 28 such organizations.

GENOA JOURNALISTS DISGUISED ON TRAIN AS SOVIET DELEGATES

ROME, June 3 Special Correspondence—At all events in Pisa the name of Georgi Tchitcherin will long be remembered. Immediately after the Genoa Conference the Municipality of Florence invited a party of foreign journalists to visit the City of Flowers, and when the train left Genoa Mr. Tchitcherin, in top hat and frock coat, desired to enter one of the special carriages reserved for the journalists. The latter objected and the Bolshevik leader traveled as far as Rapallo in another carriage. His presence on the train, however, had given the journalists an idea. One of their number, a German, bore a certain resemblance to Mr. Tchitcherin; another, a Pole, was very like Mr. Worowsky, the Bolshevik representative in Rome. Other journalists enrolled themselves hurriedly as members of the tcheka.

When the train drew up at Pisa during the night there was a member of the tcheka at each window. In an instant they had jumped on to the platform to clear the way for "His Excellency," who went to the buffet. Immediately the station master arrived, full of apologies that he had not made arrangements to meet the distinguished visitor, since he had received no instructions or warning from Genoa. Mr. Tchitcherin accepted these apologies and returned to his carriage. Shortly after the municipal authorities, fresh from their beds, hurried to the station, and insisted that there should be a guard on the train. But the Bolshevik leader refused their offer and explained that he had no confidence in bourgeois guards and preferred his own tcheka. The next arrivals were the Fascists, who objected to the Bolshevik leader traveling through Italy like an ordinary individual. The railwaymen took his defense, and at one time a dispute appeared possible, but the trouble was avoided by the military occupation of the station.

When the train left for Florence every station was warned of the passage of Mr. Tchitcherin. It was explained to the different deputations that "His Excellency" had worked all day and must not be disturbed.

But when the train reached Florence it was found that the station was occupied by troops and a formidable number of local celebrities awaited the Bolshevik leader. It was then explained that there had been some mistake, as Mr. Tchitcherin had left the train at Rapallo, 30 miles from Genoa, and had not been seen since. It is reported that nobody laughed so heartily at the practical joke as Mr. Tchitcherin himself.

MASONS RETURN TO HALL IN DUBLIN

Republicans Evacuate Building
After Stay of Four Weeks

DUBLIN, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—Things in Dublin are moving! Calling at Beggar's Bush Barracks recently, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, both sections of the Irish Republican Army were arranging to unite in one army. The Kil-dare Street Club was evacuated by the irregular Irish Republican Army troops on a Saturday afternoon recently and the Masonic Hall was evacuated on the Monday morning. Twelve o'clock was the time fixed for the official handing-over of the latter, and at 11:55 a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who visited the scene of action, found a large lorry at the front door, into which rolls of wire netting were being placed, also shovels, pickaxes, and large wooden mallets.

At 12 o'clock the representatives of the Masonic organization arrived, to take possession. The Monitor representative walked in after them.

"Are you a Mason?" she was asked by one of the evacuating Irish Republican Army men.

"No, they don't allow women Masons."

"Aw, well, gwin (go in). Anyhow shure we've handed over, we don't care." So in she went.

The Masons were all silent, and well they might be, for it was sad to see their beautiful lodge in such a filthy state. To a remark on the dirt to one of the Irish Republican Army boys who were there, the reply was, "Aw shure it's not too bad, considering the time we were here." Nevertheless the boys, most of them lads between 16 and 20, did look a bit ashamed as they passed out of the door with their various bundles of bedding, clothes, and so forth.

The Sinn Fein flag had been flying from the building, and one man started to take it down. But an angry Sinn Fein voice called out, "Don't take down that flag!" so the ropes were re-tied. No sooner had this been done than a boy about 12 ran up and said, "The Commandant says the flag must come down." And so in silence the Sinn Feiners hauled down the flag they had so proudly flown for four weeks.

The Monitor representative went all over the building, and it was not a nice sight. Clothes of the Masonic order had been pulled out of cupboards and put back higgledy piggledy, books and papers were on the floor, having evidently been searched for secrets, which of course are never written down, a trap door had been pulled up, and a white marble block pulled out from a secret hiding place. No wonder the Masons went over the place in silence.

AMERICAN CONSUL UNRAVELS MANY TANGLES IN HARBIN

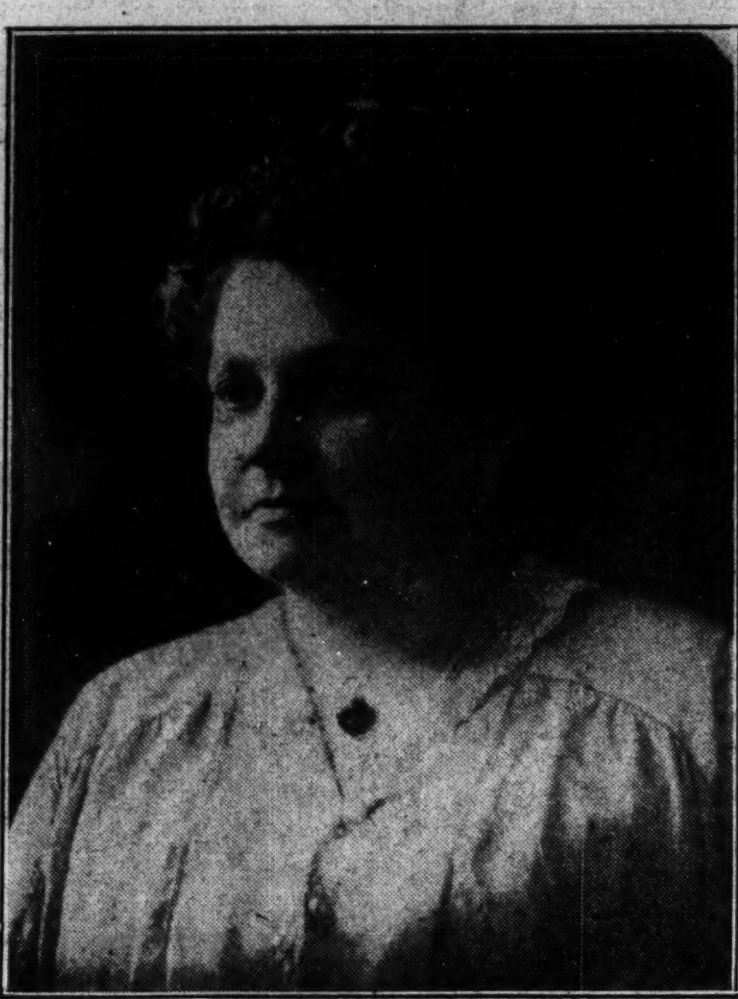
HARBIN, Manchuria, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—If an American citizen in this city skips out without paying his house rent, the American Consul is expected to collect the money and turn it over to the landlord. In the opinion of the house owner that is what the Consul is for, and if the house owner is not willing to pay, he has got out of the jurisdiction of the Consul before the collector shows up with the demand for payment, he feels that the representative of the United States has been remiss in his duty in permitting the debtor to escape. He, the collector, will expect the Consul to follow that feeling American like a Nemesis, and if the money can be collected from the man who owes it, then the Consul should get it out of the United States Treasury, thus protecting the doctrine that all Americans are rich.

Consuls of the United States everywhere have some of this trouble, but when extrajurisdictional prevails as in China, he is supposed to do it. In China he is supposed to do it. In the opinion of the situation which makes the consul the only authority who can mete out punishment to American offenders. He is the law for the citizens of his country. For anything short of capital crimes, the local police do not arrest American citizens, or if such arrests are made the man under duress is delivered to the keeping of the Consul. In all suits where the sum involved is not more than \$500, the judgment of the Consul is final. If greater sums are involved, the right of appeal to the Minister at Peking is granted.

The American Consul in Harbin is G. E. Hanson, who has spent 12 years in the service in China, and speaks the language fluently. This is his first experience where the white man has no particular standing among the Chinese, and he is kept busy unraveling the tangles that constantly come before him in this busy commercial post.

IMPERIAL VALLEY SETS SHIPPING MARK

EL CENTRO, Calif., June 23 (Special Correspondence)—Imperial Valley's record for cantaloupe shipments was broken this week when, in one day, 500 refrigerator cars were loaded and started for eastern markets. The shipment included 150,000 crates containing 7,500,000 melons. The value of the cantaloupes on the cars was \$300,000 and it cost \$25,000 to pack them and another \$25,000 to pack and load them. Five thousand tons of ice were stored in the coolers of the cars.



Miss Anna E. Durkee

Mistress of Twenty Mines Says She Isn't a 'Success' Yet

New York, June 20.

Special Correspondence

EIGHTEEN years ago Miss Anna E. Durkee, sold life insurance; today she is a controlling factor in some 20 mining properties in Arizona and principal stockholder in the Alaska Garnet Company, a million-dollar corporation, operating a garnet mine in Alaska, nine miles from Wrangell. How she accomplished her success she has explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Miss Durkee will soon leave New York for Arizona on her way to her home in California. She has spent some time here in financing her latest enterprise, a going gold and silver mine in Mohave County, Arizona. She organized a company for this venture and had it incorporated in Arizona as the Dardanelles Mining Company, of which she is business manager.

"You ask me what fundamental quality helped to bring me success and I must reply I really do not yet consider myself a 'success.' I am still dreaming of things, and perhaps some day I will feel satisfied to be classed among those who have accomplished much. But I have felt that there is in me somewhat of the spirit of the pioneer, and perhaps that is one reason for the measure of progress which I have experienced."

A Mountain of Garnets

"After selling insurance for a while I decided to sell mining stock, and while on a trip in Alaska to investigate a proposition in copper I heard of a garnet mine near Wrangell, at the mouth of the Stikine River. I looked it over, liked it, went back home and interested 15 of my women friends. We pooled the required \$10,000 and bought the mine, which was supposed to contain a small, blanket deposit. A survey revealed that our newly acquired property was literally a mountain of garnets."

Miss Durkee said the gems from the mine in Alaska had been pronounced perhaps the most beautiful in all the world. She said samples were on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History here. They are known as the almandine natural 36-sided crystal garnet, she said, and are more valuable than the famous Bohemian gems.

Aside from the garnets the mines in Alaska are netting an income because of a by-product, now patented, discovered by Miss Durkee while working with a chemist. It was noticed that at garnets, when melted, did not fuse with "on or" ss, and following this up she found a new use for the waste garnet, of which the mines controlled by the men contain thousands of tons.

Ground certain mesh and put through some secret processes, the waste garnet makes a valuable separating powder, said Miss Durkee, or what is known as for-dry work as "parting compound." At present the Alaska mines are leased to a Canadian corporation, she said, who pay an agreement a royalty of \$30 a ton.

GIFTS UNUSUAL

Yet always within the bounds of good taste—such are found here and in delightful variety.

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DISQUIET REIGNS IN INDIAN SERVICE

Trend of Affairs Threatens to
Affect Future Prospects of
European Members

CALCUTTA, May 9 (Special Correspondence)—Reference was made a few weeks back and on previous occasions to the grave disquiet which existed among the European members of the Indian Civil Service at the manner in which the trend of affairs in India was affecting their future prospects. The original dispatch of the Secretary of State had, although full of fair words, seemed to call for an unworthy confession of incapacity on the part of individuals and for a decision on their part before March 31, 1924, falling which all concessions would be withdrawn. Mr. Montagu's last act prior to his resignation was to send a second dispatch in which he stated that if or when the Reform Act was awarded in the direction of self-government, officers would again be given a chance, under favorable terms, of withdrawing, and that it was a primary duty of every secretary of state and of the House of Commons to see that their rights were maintained.

This message has, however, done nothing to allay the discontent and the fear. The Punjab Association has petitioned the Governor, Sir Edward MacLagan. The officers ask (1) that they may be permitted to draw the whole of their pensions without signing any declaration, and are giving at most six months' notice; (2) that to all pensions, whether previously earned, or had offered as a bonus, should be added equivalent to the prospective pay of each officer up to the date of his compulsory retirement, subject to a maximum of £5000, or five years' pay, whichever is less; (3) that the regular payment of all pensions should be guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament and (4), that the whole of a pension should be made commutable at the discretion of the pensioner. The United Provinces Association also make this demand. The petitioners ask for a reply by Aug. 1. There is, of course, no likelihood of the first or second, and not much of the fourth demand being met. A declaration may be made in favor of the third.

The United Provinces Association write equally bitterly. They are able to prove that the average pay of officers after 5, 10, 15 and 20 years' service was in every case less in 1920 than what officers were receiving after similar periods of service in 1900. And this with the cost of living trebled and condition of work in every respect more arduous and unpleasant.

The country is faced during the next two years with the wholesale retirement of the younger members of civil service on whom the efficiency of the administration depends. They are still most vitally needed although

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THE PURE WATER
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They fit well because
very well tailored
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Summer clearance sale of Persian and Chinese Rugs at extraordinary low prices. Quality guaranteed. Inspect them.
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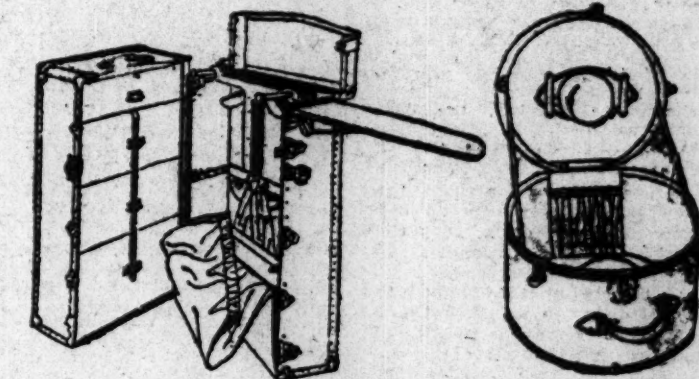
The C. R. Cummins Co.
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CLEVELAND

all branches of the service are being rapidly Indianized, and in the Indian Civil Service proper containing as it does the chief executive and judicial posts the proportion has been officially fixed at one-third to rise in the not distant future to one-half.

SHOE PLANT MORE ACTIVE
BROCKTON, Mass., June 29—The George H. Keith Shoe Company announced yesterday that beginning July 15 its men's shoe factories in Middleboro, North Adams and this city would operate on a schedule of 43 hours a week.

Luggage Sale
CROSS
89 Regent Street
Luggage Sale

The fact that these goods are in "Reduced Circumstances" applies to price, and not to quality.



Wardrobe Trunk. Adapted for men's or women's use. Fitted with garment hangers, laundry bag, shoe box and 4 spacious drawers, top one with lock fastening, metal bar locking other drawers; clothes compressor fitted with locking latch. Blue fibre covering and binding. Lined throughout with blue moire. Heavy plated steel trimmings and brass lock. Ironing board can be attached at side, as shown. Two sizes. Specially priced.

Full size \$49.50
Pony size \$46.50

Formerly \$65, \$62
Ironing Board, cloth covered (as shown), extra \$2.25

Cross Bonnet Box. Strong and lightweight. Fitted with one and two removable hat forms; shirred pocket at back for veils, handkerchiefs, gloves, etc. Made of black enamel cloth, with leather binding, fancy linings. Unusual value. Four sizes \$10.00
Formerly \$15.00

For Men



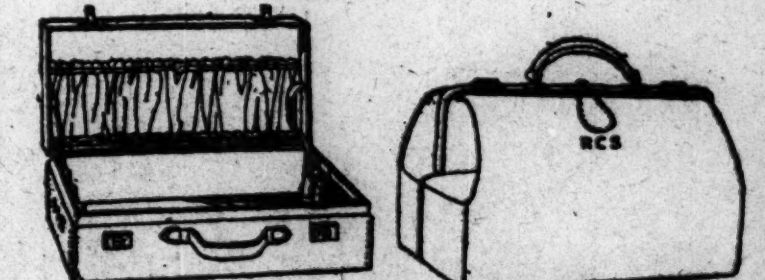
This Famous Cross Collapsible Kit Bag is well made and roomy. Will hold sufficient apparel for long trips. Pliable tan or black cowhide leather with leather capped corners. Check cloth lining. Strong lock and handle. Sizes: 18, 20, 22 inches. Specially priced \$20, \$22, \$24
Formerly \$29, \$32, \$35

Above bag also made in brown walrus leather, with leather lining. Specially priced \$28, \$30, \$32
Formerly \$38, \$40, \$42

Cross Toilet Case, shown at right, with articles fitting into loops. Comprising: ebony military brush, comb, soap box, metal tubes for toothbrush, shaving soap, shaving soap tube, nail file and extra loop for safety razor. Tan hide and black cobra-grained hide, leather lining. Snap fastening. Size: 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches, folded. Specially priced \$7.50
Formerly \$10.00

Cross Week-End Case. Of black enamel cloth, with leather capped corners, plaid or cretonne lining throughout. Made with a removable tray, ample space underneath. Long shirred pocket inside lid for small articles. A handy case for traveling. Leather straps around entire case. Strong lock. Sizes: 24, 26, 28 inches. Unusual value \$10.00
Formerly \$15.00

For Women



This Cross Suit Case is smart looking and lightweight. Moire silk lining, with shirred pocket inside lid and at each side, convenient for gloves, veils, handkerchiefs, etc. Ample space inside body for wearing apparel. Black cobra-grained hide. Sizes: 20, 22, 24 inches. Specially priced \$19.50
Formerly \$25, \$26, \$27

Cross Madison Style Bag. A convenient, lightweight and roomy traveling bag. Moire silk lining throughout, with three elastic pockets for small articles. Strong handle and lock. Made of black walrus leather. Size 16 inches. Specially priced \$19.50
Formerly \$27.00

Initials stamped without charge.

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LONDON
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NEW YORK
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At 37th Street
283 B'way
(Opp. City Hall)

Efforts Made to Preserve Mill of "Old Oaken Bucket" Fame

Scituate Historical Society Takes Steps to Restore Landmark Made Famous by Samuel Woodworth

SCITUATE, Mass., June 28 (Special Correspondence)—A strong effort is now being made, chiefly through the efforts of the Scituate Historical Society, to restore to its original form the Old Mill at Greenbush, made famous through the poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket," written by Samuel Woodworth, who was born and lived his boyhood days on a farm in Greenbush. Together with the mill, it is proposed to restore the Old Oaken Bucket and its well, with the "wide spreading pond" and also to mark the "deep, tangled wildwood" that visitors may follow the reading of the famous poem by visiting the very spots written about in the poem.

An old ice house which stands at the fork of the Plymouth Road at Greenbush and which partially supports the ancient mill by holding it up on one side, is to be removed, and the State has agreed to curve the "Country Way" to Plymouth, so as to eliminate the dangerous corner and also to aid in beautifying the spot, which it is proposed to make into a flowered park.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood.
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew.

Thus begins the familiar poem, the fond recollections of a country boy who, removed to the city, keeps the memory of his childhood scenes fresh in his mind and thoughts.

"The Old Oaken Bucket" is known to everyone all over the world, but few know that, in Greenbush, a village of Scituate, there still exists

The wide spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father and the dairy house
Which stood by it.

And even the rude bucket which hung in the well
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well!

The "old mill," dilapidated and leaning in helpless fashion against a comparatively modern ice house, is still in its original position, made famous by the poem. Its roof only has been kept shingled and a sign has been placed on its side indicating that it was built in 1640. Inside it is pretty well gone, but in one corner is the old stone on which the miller of ancient times used to grind the corn brought in by the farmers. Opposite the mill, and now separated from it by the state road from Cohasset to Plymouth, is the "wide-spreading pond," a pretty sheet of water from which used to rush the "cataract" that furnished the power for the running of the mill.

In ancient days but a pathway over a rude bridge spanned the space between the mill and the pond, but modern demands called the State to take a small section from the pond and build the state road between these two historic spots.

Greenbush has changed but little from the real country section it was in the days of the boyhood of Samuel Woodworth, the author of the poem, but now a somewhat rambling and more or less decrepit ice house stands by the old mill, apparently the only friend the ancient structure has to keep it upright. In the pond opposite some changes have been made, the "rock where the cataract fell" having been moved to another portion of the pond, probably to make the state road more secure against spring freshets. The cataract still rushes, however, and the "wide-spreading pond" is still there, unimpaired and in all its ancient form, reeds surrounding one end, trees and bushes lining it, and the placid waters lapping the edge of the state road as though struggling to again aid the old mill to perform its duties as of old.

How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well!

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, arose from the well!

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the earth it inclined to my lips,
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.

Many, many tourists and automobile parties search out the old well and the mill and the pond, and recall to their minds the touching, homesick feeling that must have engrossed the boy Woodworth in the big city of New York and far removed from the loved scenes of his childhood. As he writes in the poem

And now, far removed from the loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket that hangs in the well;
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, which hangs in the well!

"The cot of my father and the dairy house which it still is in existence and is the mecca for many tourists who visit this historic region. The house and the well, once only surrounded by a rude board fence, but now built up in circular shape with stones, are situated about a quarter of a mile from the mill on a side road. Samuel Woodworth was born in this house in 1875 and spent his boyhood as a farm youth in this district. How dear to his heart, when grown to man's estate and a resident of New York, was the old bucket which hung in the well!

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well!

That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure;
For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that Nature can yield.

Not far from the old mill, within a stone's throw, perhaps, is the site of the old block house, the scene of the last battle in Massachusetts in King Philip's War, and across the street from this site, still stands the oldest house in Scituate, its walls filled with broken brick and stone.

The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well!

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The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well!

"Bucket," was written by Longfellow and many still will be surprised that the little known Samuel Woodworth was the author. Samuel Woodworth was born in Scituate in 1785, his father being a soldier of the Revolution. At the age of 14, young Woodworth produced several effusions in verse, as the old book of his life, printed in 1861, puts it. As a young man he chose the profession of a printer and bound himself in Boston to Benjamin Russell, editor and proprietor of the Columbian Centinel, with whom he continued until 1806. During his leisure he wrote poetry for the different periodicals under the signature of "Selim."

In 1807 he published a weekly sheet at New Haven, Conn., entitled the Belles-Lettres Repository. In the spring of 1809 he went to New York and, during the contest between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812-14, he conducted a weekly newspaper in New York, entitled The War, in which he chronicled victories by land and sea. In 1816 he wrote the "Champions of Freedom," a novel in two parts and, at a later date, a series of papers in prose entitled "The Confessions of a Sensitive Man." He subsequently conducted The Casket, The Parthenon and the Literary Gazette. He also aided in establishing the New York Mirror. He wrote much for the stage, his domestic opera, "The Forest Rose," retaining long its popularity.

Woodworth was eulogized by Clinton, Webster, Channing, Everett, Halleck, Pinckney, Irving, Paulding, Griswold, Duyckinck, Story, Sir Walter Scott and other eminent scholars. His life was imbued with the same kindly, gentle and amiable spirit which marked his writings. He was deservedly and universally beloved. His "Old Oaken Bucket" will be sung, read and admired, the old book prophesied, as long as cool water from the well continues to slake the thirst of the weary traveler.

In reference to the production of the "Old Oaken Bucket" it is said to have been written in 1817. The family were living in Duane Street, New York. The poet came home to dinner one very warm day, having walked from his office in Wall Street. He drank a glass of water from the pump, exclaiming as he placed his glass on the table: "This is very refreshing; but how much more refreshing would it be to take a good long draught, this warm day, from the old oaken bucket I left hanging in my father's well, at home!" His wife at once suggested that he write a poem on that subject and, under the inspiration of the moment, he sat down and



The Old Homestead of the Woodworth Family With "The Old Well" in Right Foreground

poured out from the depths of his heart the beautiful lines that have immortalized the name of Samuel Woodworth.

even their distantly related opinions on the same topics.

One great industrialist will assert that the economic conditions have improved considerably since the spring and summer of 1921. Another equally powerful captain of industry will tell you that things have gone from bad to worse and that industry is in a grave crisis. You will hear the political situation characterized by one keen observer as worse than bad and the German state as a mirage, a thing without substance. He will tell you there exists today no such thing as the greatly vaunted German people and that, therefore, there is lacking that essential energy by virtue of which a state exists and a nation asserts itself.

Morale Has Improved
Another equally keen observer will enumerate, by the book, a score of factors which seem to substantiate the reverse judgment. He will prove to you that the political morale of the German people has improved greatly in recent months, and thus the German State now rests on a foundation more solid than was the case six months ago. Again, according to Mr. X, a patriotic and intelligent German, the population of Germany is socially extinct, while if you are to believe Mr. Y, an equally patriotic and intelligent German, that same population is now instinct with renewed social vigor.

Now, all this and much more should be kept in mind by every American reader of all reports that profess to deal with German conditions. No one, certainly not a foreign observer, can speak authoritatively of German conditions. No condition on which he reports is, properly speaking, a condition true of Germany as a whole or of the German people as such. It is at best a peculiar, lopsided phase of one or the other condition in Germany. We need to reckon seriously with the relative importance of every such phase as this.

Futile to Generalize
Political, economic, and social activities cannot, as yet, be viewed from any definite angle. In a word, it is futile and worse than futile, to generalize. If we are to understand the German situation as such (providing understanding is possible now), we must content ourselves with definite information concerning each of the thousand and one facts and factors that are more or less important and that may or may not be in the process of a national assimilation. There is only one generalization that is permissible and this with im-

portant qualifications. One may speak with some assurance of a general attitude toward the treaty. I, at least, have not the least hesitation in asserting that the vast majority of Germans hold that the treaty has no moral validity; that its execution, particularly in respect to the reparation award, is beyond the bounds of the humanly possible. This, it may fairly be said, is public opinion in Germany. Nowhere is there any real determination to abide indefinitely by the terms of the treaty.

A Negative Policy
The attempt to fulfill the demands for reparations has, to be sure, many supporters, but even these have no truly sincere intentions. Their support rests on the conviction that the enormous indemnities cannot be paid and that the way to prove this is by a genuine attempt to pay them, which attempt must, of course, fail. Therefore, they pursue the policy of fulfillment not for the purpose of paying a war debt (the justice of which they do not admit), but solely for the purpose of convincing the world that the debt cannot be paid.

But even as I write this statement I say to myself that it is apt to mislead. It is, of course, the statement of a purely negative policy and to this extent more readily justified than any similar generalization in respect to some positive policy. But even at that it requires to be qualified. Hooked to this negative phase of public opinion are many minor positive phases, not one of which, it is true, can be deemed German as such, but the totality of which does constitute a very important modification of the otherwise disturbing definiteness of the German people's negative attitude toward the treaty. Of these positive phases later reports will have something to say.

Canadians Consume Bananas Galore

Millions of This Fruit and Also Oranges Are Imported

MONTREAL, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—"An immense market for Canadian goods lies in the West Indies," said T. Geddes Grant of Trinidad, to an interviewer in Montreal. "Canada is the logical supply source of the West Indies in preference to other countries because there is a subsidized steamship line between the two. Canadian banks are established there and have the highest reputation, and most of the islands have established a preferential tariff with the Dominion."

With a population of 2,500,000 West Indian imports total \$24,000,000 per year in value. Canada must buy more from the West Indies if the islands are to take Canadian products. Canada now consumes 2,250,000 stands of bananas a year, but most of these, while of West Indian growth, are bought through the United States. Oranges valued at \$9,000,000 are bought per year, chiefly from California, to the neglect of the West Indies growth. The bananas alone, if imported direct into Canada, would give 7000 carloads of traffic to the country's railways."

DR. BUTLER LAUDS COURT SUPREMACY

Declines Challenge to Debate Constitutional Powers

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 30—Defending the single-vote decisions of the United States Supreme Court under a system by which "heads are counted rather than weighed," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, declines to debate the question of the powers of the Supreme Court to pass on the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress. He was challenged on June 20, to a debate by Frank A. Patterson of the Committee of Forty-Eight.

"Many legislative acts," Dr. Butler said, "and these often the most obnoxious, are passed by a single vote. This is always a possibility under any system by which heads are counted rather than weighed."

"It is elementary that the nine members of the United States Supreme Court have been legally empowered to pass upon the constitutionality of the laws enacted by the legislative branch of the Government. This is precisely what a government of limited powers involves. Otherwise there would be no limitation of powers, and a written constitution would be a mere scrap of paper."

"The legislative powers of the people that are vested in a Congress are no more sacred than the executive power of the United States which is vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as may be established."

KENMORE WILL BE BOUGHT
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., June 30—Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address here July 6 in connection with a movement undertaken recently by Virginia women to purchase and preserve Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington, it was announced here yesterday. A campaign will be conducted for \$30,000 with which to buy Kenmore, by the Kenmore Association, Inc.

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GERMANS HAVE LITTLE FAITH IN ABILITY TO FULFILL DEMANDS

Attempt to Carry Out Treaty Terms Made for Purpose of Convincing World Debt Cannot Be Paid

BERLIN, June 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Pentecostal holidays continue to be, as usual, the early summer outing days par excellence for all Germans, more so this year than last year. An American noting the over-crowded holiday trains and the many bands of gayly bedecked foot tourists of both sexes, that march singing to the strum of mandolins and guitars along the highways and byways of every favorite outing locality on the Rhine, the Harz Mountains, the Saxon Alps, and elsewhere, will assuredly deem himself justified in concluding that of all lands Germany is today the land of happy, insouciant beings.

The conclusion will, of course, be one of those superficial judgments the like of which befuddle public opinion in America in respect to the true condition of the German nation. The word "nation" is used advisedly. For, as will be shown in subsequent reports, it is important to distinguish in these days between the German nation, the German people and the population of Germany. If, however, the American traveler also be privileged to look behind the curtain that so frequently

veils the real life of a people from another people's view, and be permitted, for example, to "sit in" at one or more of the many weighty conferences quietly taking place in these same holidays, he will, I am persuaded, be hard put to it not to imagine himself in the land of topsy-turvydom.

Land of Topsy-Turvydom
This will be his second inevitable impression and it will not be inconsistent with the fundamental reality. Wherever great public policies are at stake Germany is a land of topsy-turvydom. Nay, more. Political, economic, and social actualities are themselves apparently incommensurable. So little interrelated do they appear that each set of actualities seems to be turned upside down or inside out the moment you view it from the angle of either of the two. Men of the different sections disagree violently in their political judgment. South and north, east and west, northeast and northwest view the German situation differently, and disagree radically in their judgments of the most desirable national policy. Leading men even of the same section, the same political party and the same social or economic class can hardly be brought to express



"The Old Oaken Bucket"

The Home Life of Animal Moving-Picture Stars

WANDERING into the Selig Zoo near Los Angeles, Cal., one day recently because I wanted to see how the animal stars were housed when they were not on "location," I was told by the man at the gate that this zoo was to be turned into a large amusement park, the zoo part of it to be put in better condition than ever before. Thirty-five acres is the extent of the land which is the property of the Selig Zoo, and its rolling hills and grounds will be an ideal spot for a playground. The animals there are all moving-picture actors, who take a very important part in the making of jungle and adventure pictures. They live in immaculately clean cages of the type best suited to their individual needs.

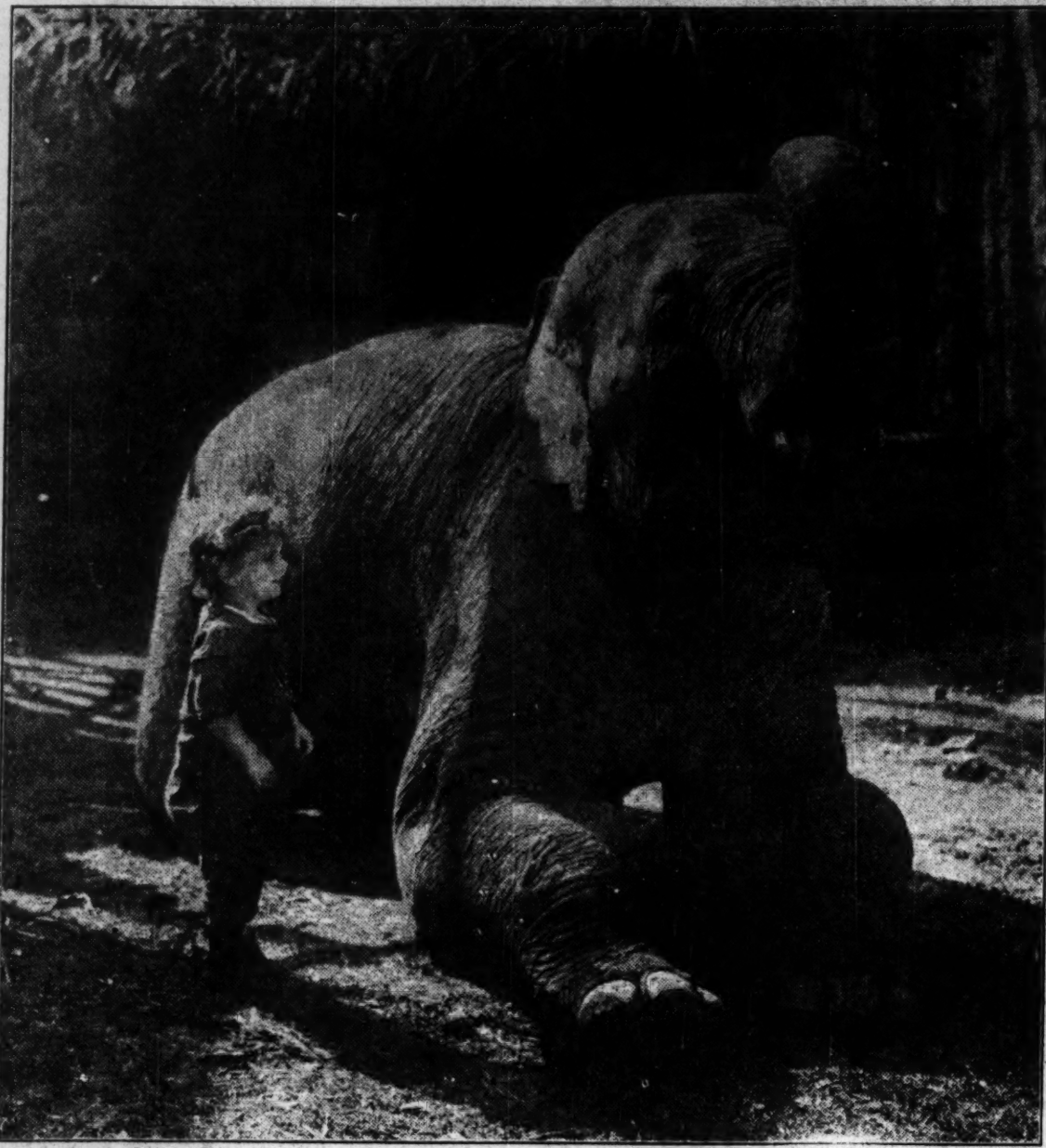
A Malayan bear on my approach to his cage sat up on his hind legs and looked beseechingly at me, just as a dog might do, and an immense tan bear, whose correct name I seem to have forgotten, raised himself on his hind legs and poked his nose through the bars as much as to say, "Well, what are you doing here? I would like very much to come out there and walk along with you."

Then there were badgers and porcupines, monkeys and foxes, pheasants and many other birds, some of them exceedingly beautiful. A friendly looking tan dog kept house with an African lioness; they seemed to be very good comrades. A Barbary lion, according to the name plate over his front door, was so huge that not even his handsome visage prevented me from taking a look at the lock on the door to be sure it was turned the right way. It was feeding time and this Barbary lion was evidently explaining to everyone who would listen that it was time for his supper to appear, and his voice was so decided and had such a basso-profundo ring to it that one visitor at least felt rather relieved when the keeper bearing the food appeared.

There were many monkeys, some of them so small that one could hardly believe that they would ever be able to do moving-picture tricks or learn how to be a real jungle beast in California. Then there were big baboons; one of them, the "Sacred Baboon," as large as a child.

A lioness, in a cage near by, stood rubbing her face against the bars as the guard approached with her supper, just like a big, friendly house cat and as if she would like to say, "I'm much obliged for my supper." Later the guard passed by again and seeing her said in a low conversation tone, "What's the matter? You'd better eat your supper or it will be taken away from you," and instantly she became a jungle beast. She leaped forward and putting both paws on the meat, she snarled and showed her teeth until the guard laughed and went on.

For a few moments the visitor watched a comedy being taken for the screen in which a young man in immaculate white trousers had to turn a hose on himself, coming out drenched and smiling to the great amusement of the many onlookers. Moving pictures are taken by the Louis B. Mayer studios which adjoin



Posing With Her Big Playmate

the zoo, and twice a week the public witnessed them in the afternoon. Plans for the park include every type of amusement. One wonders if the bears will ride on the merry-go-rounds, and the lions come out and loop-the-loop for the benefit of the spectators. Some of these moving-picture animals are wonderfully trained, and surprisingly intelligent. There will be swimming pools, restaurants of all nations around an immense dance floor and the best of the city bands as well as bands on tour. The electrical effects will add gaiety to the scene, and the public will probably recognize in many pictures the recreation spot where actors, both human and animal, join together to show all who are interested, moving pictures in the making.

Brass Bands in Yorkshire

"HOT'S Fenby Abbey brass." "Noa. That's Uddersfield brass."

"Ay boot thot thier's Figham Prize silver."

Such was the metallurgical discussion that greeted us as we entered the Bardsley recreation ground and mixed with the crowd standing around the kiosk in the middle. You might have thought, from the trend of their talk and the breadth of their backs that it was a congress of brass-founders and silversmiths. But they were only the sturdy British mill-workers, makers of shalloons, tammies, calamancoes, serges and shags over in West Yorkshire, the land of the Oldroyds, Akroyds and Murgatroyds, of bleak mountains and unsightly, smoking factories, the land where the worker has his hobby, and that hobby is the brass band.

The occasion was the annual Bardsley brass band contest, in which Bardsley Borough Brass Band proudly acted the host to ten "famous bands assembled from all parts of the country," as the penny program announced. It might more correctly have said "all parts of Yorkshire," but that, in West Riding eyes, amounts to the same thing.

Within Sat Brocklesby "Begin at two sharp," notified the handbell, and at 2:15 Kirkby Middleton brass, the last to arrive, came hurrying in, in Indian file, the smallest man bringing up the rear, hugging a massive tower of shining brass. The audience gave a satisfied growl and a "Now let 'er 'ev it. All eyes turned expectantly to the mysterious little peg-top tent in roped-off solitude at the other side of the bandstand. There sat, in solitary state, the presiding genius of the whole event, Brocklesby of Horforth, judge of the contest. Brocklesby was never seen. Even the entrance to the tent was on the farther side so that the bandsmen could not see Brocklesby and Brocklesby could not see the bands. But you felt the mysterious presence. Muscular musicians looked that way and quaked. Brocklesby can listen to the same tune from morning till night—that is his annual feat at the Crystal Palace national contest—and then can say exactly which band played the best and why. Could a Paderewski do as much? Could anyone but Brocklesby? Evidently not, for go where you will, where contests are held, Brocklesby will foot the program.

Well, at last Brocklesby says "Go!" The figure is hooked up on the cricket score board. Six—that is Figham United brass band, though Brocklesby presumably does not know that. Figham goes trailing off, not to the kiosk yet, but to the cycle track, for section one of the program. March—"Down in Derry."

Figham forms into ranks. Trombones take the lead, an arrangement which adds much distinction to Figham's appearance "en marche," and also allows the trombonists to push

out their slides without poking any comrades in the small of the back. Figham has no drummer, for drums take no part in these contests.

The conductor darts in and out of the ranks excitedly, then runs in front, cornet in hand, makes some thrusts and parries, gives the beat, and the contest has begun.

For an hour and a half band after band marches sturdily round the track. There is none of the uniform, elastic regimental gait, but a great variety of gaits, ranging all the way from the jerky shuffle of the big man with the baby sax-horn to the extended lunges of the bow-legged little blower of the biggest bass tuba.

To the Millionth Echo The audience meanwhile pivots slowly round to keep the musicians in view. As for "Down in Derry," it rings gaily round the high walls of the ground in the most extraordinary confusion of echoes. The melody repeated itself 10 times during the piece; the piece was repeated by 10 bands; and the echoes multiplied the repetitions by the 1,000,000. But it was all well played to the millionth echo.

We came to the end of section one, glad to stop the pivoting and to get the Derries out of our heads. And now came the great test piece of the day: "Breezes from Balfe," to be played on the stand. Number two, says the score board—Thornton Hardy Town brass band. Thornton takes up its position in a circle, conductor in the center. The conductor is a facsimile of a huge, husky John Browdie. He has his cornet in one hand and a baton in the other, which latter he grasps as firmly as if it were a bludgeon. An assistant conducts below his music stand to show all who are interested, moving pictures in the making.

John Glares Round John takes off his bowler hat and hands it down to the assistant for safe keeping. He glares round at his men. Thirty pairs of eyes return the glare from over the tops of the uplifted instruments. Thirty pairs of shoulders rise; 30 faces redden. The band is on compression. John throws an uneasy glance across to Brocklesby's tent, raises baton and cornet and the Balfe breezes begin to blow.

Clear and soft comes the first breath, like the chant of a distant choir, an entrancing, dreamlike chord. If only they would play on and on in that limpid tone! But alas! Balfe must have south-western among the zephyrs, and John soon churns them up into storms and hurricanes. The great organ may accumulate dignity as it swells into a monumental roar, but not the band. The charm goes, the tone becomes querulous and brassy. But so brisk and unanimous is the playing, it thrills all the same. And what a full rich bourdon comes from the battery of "grosse Berthas" at the back!

John works hard. Cornet and baton circle around in wide sweeps. His head nods and sways. His hair blows



The Chimpanzee Gives Goldie Locks a Drink of Milk

about. His eyes glare. The music swells. Then his arms cut across horizontally, and once more the choir chants softly, the most wonderful sound that ever came from the land of the bristling smoke-stacks, the artistic triumph of the workingman.

The Silver Band Blows

The music ceased. John mopped his brow with a red handkerchief and resumed his bowler hat with a resigned smile. You are perfectly satisfied. You don't want to hear any more. John and his band should have the prize if ever anyone should. But Brocklesby is relentless. He never even saw how hard John worked. And in two minutes Moorhouse Black Hart silver band has replaced Thornton and is ready primed for its turn. Its conductor is a little man, with no cornet. He is fiery and quick. Puff! come the Balfe breezes all over again. The same chords, the same brilliance, the same cornet cadenza leading into the sad euphonium solo. "The Heart Bowed Down." The euphonium splutters on one note. Did Brocklesby catch that? The tent seemed to quiver. You tremble for the poor player. His face is so red.

Then the sax-horn quartet: "Come With the Gypsy Bride." That went more smoothly than John's. Will it compensate for the euphonium's splutter?

Well, after all, Moorhouse seem about as good as Thornton. You have had over half an hour of Balfe, and millions of Derries. When does one reach the saturation point? There are eight more bands to come. If you don't escape quickly Fenby Abbey will have started the whole thing over again. You just reach the gate as that same glorious opening chord is wafted over the kiosk. Is it possible to have

too much of a good thing? Decidedly yes!

Three hours later a doleful whiff of euphonium, sobbing "The Heart Bowed Down," floated over the town from the scene of the contest. Brocklesby was still listening to Balfe. You thank the stars you are six blocks away.

In No Sense Entertainment

Of course you don't really go to these tournaments of brass bands expecting a concert or an entertainment. The band contest is neither. It is a serious matter to men of the West Riding. While you are listening to the soft fluted chords, the cadenzas, the echoing Derry, for musical enjoyment, the West Ridinger is judging the competitive value of the performance with a closeness you would hardly credit. Whether Balfe is played for three hours or all day makes no difference to him. He knows every note, every phrasing mark of the score, which he has practiced for weeks of an evening under the shadow of the smoke stacks. It is the workers' hobby.

If you think, as many people do, that the worker never plays, never gets his thoughts away from his work and his wages and his grievances, just drop in at the next brass band concert and marvel.

York's Gift to Princess Mary

The city of York, Eng., has presented Princess Mary with a gold loving cup, a replica of one which was given to the Lord Mayor of York by Marmaduke Rawdon in 1672. The original now forms part of the Mansion House plate, and is considered one of the finest specimens of its

kind in the country. It is of 15 carat gold, beaten out in the form of a goblet. Its height is 8½ inches, and it weighs 23 ounces.

Marmaduke Rawdon may justly be styled the Paps of Yorkshire, for he was a voluminous writer, and from his diaries an interesting biography has been compiled by an unknown hand. At an early age he was adopted by his uncle, whose name was also Marmaduke Rawdon, and who carried on a considerable trade with the Continent and the West Indies. This man was one of the earliest merchants to invest capital in the sugar plantations of Barbados, and it is said he was one of the first who rigged out a vessel for the discovery of the Northwest Passage.

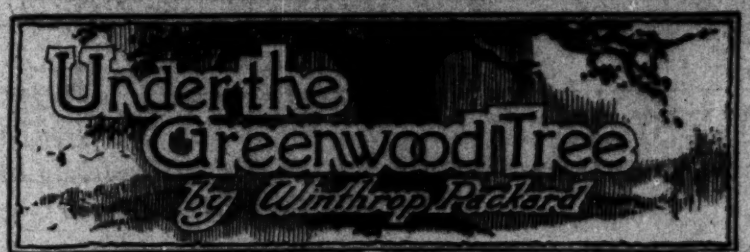
The younger Marmaduke entered his uncle's business and by his industry and ability became a merchant of considerable wealth and influence. He took a great delight in traveling, and the extracts given by his biographer from the journals of his various tours contain much interesting information. His name takes a notable place in the list of seventeenth century British tourists who have left any record of their travels.

Japanese Women's Politics

Nothing could be more incongruous in Japan today than women's rights and women's suffrage, yet the first public women's political gathering to be held in the Orient, which assembled under the shadow of a Buddhist temple here recently, did not cause a riot. In fact, it was received with enthusiasm, and marked another step in this nation's slow but steady march toward westernization.

Lafcadio Hearn once said that the most wonderful aesthetic products of Japan are not its ivories, nor its bronzes, porcelains and marvels in metal and lacquer, but its women. And it is hard to associate those dainty, retiring Japanese women with politics and women's rights. Yet it is surprising how fast they are grasping the ideas and methods of their European sisters, and are seeking liberty from the bondage that has held them as shut-ins for centuries.

The meeting held recently was under the auspices of the New Women's Association of Tokyo, and was permitted under a new law passed by the Diet in May, which gave Japanese



Reindeer in America

THE reindeer of the New World are the caribou. Half a century ago one form of these, the woodland caribou, clattered their great horns through the Maine woods in September. Thirty years ago they vanished. Caribou are great wanderers and the woodsmen confidently predicted that they would come back. The seasons come and go but the woodland caribou have never come back to the Maine woods.

In the thickly wooded coniferous forest regions stretching from Nova Scotia on the east, all through southern Canada the woodland caribou are thinly scattered, the thinness becoming more marked as the years go by. The animals are found, a few of them, as far north as the northern limit of the trees. The Cree Indians call them muskeg-deer ("swamp deer") because they hide and feed in the moss-grown muskeg. In the Rocky Mountains there is a superb variety of the animal known as the mountain caribou; large, with many-tined antlers and a coat that when new in September is almost black.

The Barren Ground Caribou

Ordinarily when we speak of caribou we mean the "barren ground" caribou which yearly migrate north in the spring even to the margin of the polar sea—and beyond to its islands in vast herds. In these far northern regions the young caribou are born and the augmented herds move south again when the fawns are big enough to travel. It is a wonderful migration, wonderful in its punctuality, for the herd may be expected at a given point almost on a definite day, wandering in its numbers for traveling in close order, they may be days in passing, and wonderful in the distances covered and the obscure motives which prompt this vast movement. When the migration comes down in the fall, plunging through the new snow, surmounted by a forest of tossing horns, for unlike most deer antlers grow on both sexes, it is a strange and inspiring spectacle.

The country through which they move has been called barren ground. It is barren only in respect to trees, but prolific of moss and grasses on which the caribou live. Nor do they mind the snow. It may drift to their withers; they know how to burrow in it and reach the dried grasses and moss and in traveling the leaders of the herd tread it down so that those which follow find a well-broken road. What sends the great herds over such great stretches of country is an unanswered question. It has been said that the sudden heat of approaching summer which sets free vast clouds of mosquitoes and other vexatious insects, drives them north to escape the annoyance. But the insects swarm far north, as any Alaskan gold seeker can tell. It has been said that the snow drives the herds south. But they find food easily under deep snow and Stefansson reports scattered groups as wintering on islands north of the Arctic shore of the continent. The insects and the snow may be contributory causes but the main impulse lies deeper than these and, indeed, may never be known.

Whatever it is, the migrating herds are a blessing to the Indians and Eskimos of northern Canada. They furnish food of reindeer, horn, bone and sinews for the use of the tribes. Without them the hardy nomadic peoples of the region would undoubtedly starve and freeze and already the Canadian Government, in whose care the tribes are, is providing for a time when they may decrease. From the Arctic coast of Alaska they have virtually disappeared. They are scarce west of the Mackenzie River. As the woodland variety migrated from Maine never to come back, so they have disappeared from New Brunswick and are scarce in Nova Scotia.

Reindeer Importations

The introduction of reindeer into Alaska, begun in 1892, has been a success and the herds of these semi-domesticated animals exceeded 100,000 in number five years ago. Through them the destitute tribes of the coast were saved from starvation and have become prosperous herders. The Eskimo is well adapted to the work of teamster and herder. The Federal Government imported teachers, Lapps and Finns, who have herded the European reindeer for countless generations. From them the adaptable and imitative Eskimo soon learned the business and have carried it on with increasing success ever since.

Probably no living animal today, domestic or wild, offers so much to man with so little outlay as does the reindeer. Whole races live on them, the Lapps of northern Europe, the Chukcheis deer men of northeastern Siberia, for instance. Two animals only are used for transport in the far north, the Eskimo dog and the reindeer. The dog has to carry his own food, no inconsiderable item. The reindeer digs through the snow and finds his own wherever he goes.

Reindeer carry the United States mails on sledges through the winter's snows north of the Arctic Circle and may be used as pack animals over the soft tundra in summer when the dogs are of little value.

The large, thick-haired skins of the animals are used for boots, clothing, sleeping bags, tents, blankets. Some deer have snow-white skins in winter on which the hair is as thick as a coconut fiber mat. It is wonderfully light for its thickness and strength. The untanned hides cut into strips is the "babiche," out of which all the fillings for snowshoes are made. It is used also for lachings for sledges and for harnesses. The tough thongs show remarkable elastic strength as they "reel" the jarring and jolting of the rough trails. The very tendons are of the greatest value to the hardy folk of the far north, for they strip easily into single fibers, which the women use as thread for making boots and for sewing together clothing, and even the skins which make the outer covering of the kayaks. These threads resist water, yet when used in boots intended to be watertight swell as soon as moistened and make the needle holes watertight. The does give a small amount of rich milk in summer, which is invaluable as an article of diet in a region where no other milk-producing domestic animals can thrive.

The Newfoundland Herd

Already for the good of the country attempts are being made to introduce reindeer into Canada in regions where the caribou have disappeared. So far these attempts have been only partially successful. In 1907 Dr. Grenfell imported from Norway and Lapland a herd of 300, which were successful for a time, in northern Newfoundland, the numbers increasing to 1250. Ten years later this herd, which had diminished in size, was placed by the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that the Indians there might eventually have the benefit of it. These people greatly need the food and clothing which these animals produce. There is every reason to hope that under the direct care of the Canadian Government this herd, which a year ago numbered about 150, will be increased and developed.

MABLEY STORE NEWS



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TITLE STAYS EAST
OF THE ROCKIESL. E. Williams and W. D. Brown
to Meet in College Tennis
Final Tomorrow

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 29 (Special)—America's intercollegiate tennis championship stays east of the Rocky Mountains this year. This was assured here yesterday when P. F. Neer '22, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, Cal., the 1921 champion, was eliminated by L. E. Williams '23, of Yale, in the semi-final round, the other player to reach the final being W. D. Brown '22, unheralded, though brilliant player, from Washington University of St. Louis.

Williams, rose to great heights when he put champion Neer out of the tournament in a brilliant straight-set match, 6-3, 6-1. Brown's triumph less than an hour later over W. K. Westbrook '22, of the University of Michigan, Western Conference champion in 1931 and 1932, was almost as much of a surprise as Williams' victory. Brown won in a hard three-set match, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Thus Williams and Brown go to the final round and will decide the championship Saturday afternoon, today being given over to the doubles. Williams, though wearing the Blue of Yale, is a middle-wester, his home being in Chicago. Brown, whose peculiar service, caused much criticism at the start of the present tourney, ranks fourth in the Missouri Valley. This is his third eastern appearance, but the first time that he has appeared in intercollegiate competition. His other visits were inter-sectional matches in and around Boston.

Williams played his best tennis so far. Neer was erratic, the Californian being guilty of more errors than he has made in all his previous matches. Frequently the Yale captain pulled Neer up to the net and passed over his head with beautiful lobs that fell within inches of the baseline. Neer was decidedly off on service, being guilty of four double faults. Williams did not fault once.

After taking the first set 6-3, Williams played even better in the next set, and to the amazement of the gallery, Neer never threatened. The champion was unable to control his service. The point score:

First Set
Williams 6 4 4 1 4 8 2 4 37-6
Neer 3 1 0 4 1 1 6 4 27-37

Second Set
Williams 4 2 5 4 4 5 28-6
Neer 2 4 2 1 1 3 16-16

Westbrook was picked by the majority of the gallery to eliminate Brown in the other semi-final round match, and, after taking the first set, 6-4, his chances looked good. Then the St. Louis player cut loose with his whirlwind attack, his base-line stand, daring work at the nets and lobs, upsetting the Michigan senior. Brown quickly ran out the second set, allowing the Michigan senior only one game, and despite Westbrook's good stand in the third and deciding set, the Washington University entrant came through with a 6-4 score and victory. The point score:

First Set
Brown 2 5 4 0 4 0 3 5 27-4
Westbrook 4 7 2 4 2 4 2 5 37-6

Second Set
Brown 4 3 4 4 7 5 31-6
Westbrook 5 2 0 5 3 2 17-17

Third Set
Brown 8 4 2 2 1 2 4 15-38
Westbrook 6 2 4 2 6 4 11 3-38-6

Neer was more fortunate in doubles for, paired with J. M. Davies, the Californian team defeated J. E. Howard '24 and H. L. Taylor '23 of Princeton University in two hard sets, 6-3, 8-6.

Harvard's leading doubles team, composed of Capt. Morris Duane '23 and K. S. Pfaffman '23, defeated Westbrook '22 and C. C. Reindel '23, University of Michigan, 7-5, 6-4, in a match in which the Crimson pair flashed brilliant tennis.

The Yale stars, G. M. Wheeler '23 and Williams, were extended to the limit to win from C. E. Granger '22 and L. N. White '24, the fast working team from the University of Texas, the final score being 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, Thursday morning, the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, was admitted to membership, and will be eligible for next year's tournament. C. H. Fischer, former Penn State captain, is a student there.

SINGLES—Semi-Final Round
L. E. Williams '23, Yale University, defeated P. F. Neer '22, Leland Stanford Jr. University, 6-3, 6-1.
W. D. Brown '22, Washington University, St. Louis, defeated W. K. Westbrook '22, University of Michigan, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

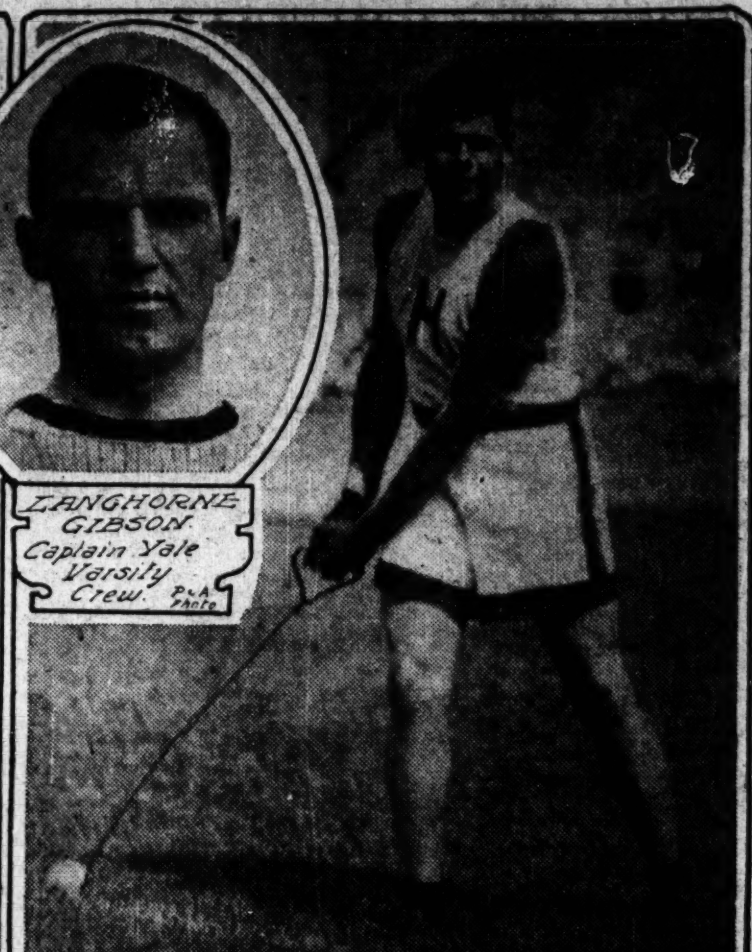
DOUBLES—Second Round
B. K. Parks '22 and G. J. O'Connell '24, University of Oklahoma, defeated W. D. Brown '22 and K. P. Kammann '23, Princeton University, St. Louis, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Third Round
P. F. Neer '22 and J. M. Davies '22, Leland Stanford Jr. University, defeated J. E. Howard '24 and H. L. Taylor '23, Princeton University, 6-3, 8-6.
G. M. Wheeler '23 and L. E. Williams '23, Yale University, defeated C. E. Granger '22 and L. N. White '24, University of Texas, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

Morris Duane '23 and K. S. Pfaffman '23, Harvard University, defeated W. K. Westbrook '22 and C. C. Reindel '23, University of Michigan, 7-5, 6-4.

MISS WALL HAS LOW SCORE
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30—Miss Bernice E. Wall of Oshkosh, carried off the high honors in the three-day medal play of the women's western golf match, finishing with the score of 272, while her nearest opponent, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields, twice before annual winner, finished two strokes higher. Miss Wall also snatched up the prize for the lowest 18 holes at 58 and came first in the driving contest. The trip out yesterday gave the Oshkosh player a score of 44-48-92, one shot higher than Mrs. Jones, who was playing hard to regain, having won the first day and finished second the second. Miss Wall's low score on the second day won her the honors on the totals.

Winning Harvard-Yale Major-Sport Captains of 1921-22

R. K. KANE
Captain Harvard
Varsity FootballJ. F. BROWN
Captain Harvard
Varsity TrackKANE, OWEN AND
BROWN WINNERSHarvard's Victorious Major Sport
Captains While Aldrich and
Gibson are Yale's

While Harvard and Yale compete against each other in many forms of athletic contests during their collegiate seasons, the five so-called major sports—football, rowing, baseball, track and hockey—attract by far more interest from the undergraduates, graduates and general public than do the so-called minor sports.

These events have become known as the major sports at these two universities because the members of these teams are awarded the full varsity letter, while those on the minor teams are awarded the special sport insignia only, except in very rare instances when some especially meritorious piece of work is rewarded by a special award of the varsity letter.

Harvard has in past years awarded a full varsity letter to the winner of an intercollegiate tennis championship title while Yale has awarded the Y on similar occasions and also to members of teams which have won intercollegiate championships, notably the swimming team of the past winter which not only won the championship, but also broke some world's and intercollegiate records.

During the past season there have been three major-sport winning captains at Harvard, while Yale has produced only two. The successful '22 captain of and tackle on the varsity football team last fall which defeated the Yale varsity on Soldiers Field by a score of 10 to 3. The Yale leader in this sport was M. P. Aldrich '22 who was a selection for the position of captain of and halfback on the all-American football team of 1922.

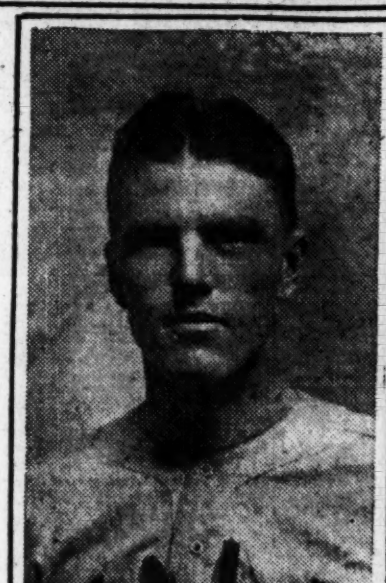
While Captain Aldrich did not have the honor of leading his football team to victory over Harvard, he evened up for this loss by not only taking the baseball series from Harvard in two out of three games, but also by leading the team to two straight victories over Princeton, thus giving Yale the championship of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular series.

J. F. Brown '22 led the Harvard track team to a brilliant victory over the Yale track team captained by T. F. Gardner '22. Brown not only led his team to victory, but had the pleasure of making a new Harvard record of 166 ft. 4 in. for the 16-pound hammer throw and was also all-American guard on the varsity football team last fall.

To Langhorne Gibson '22 fell the honor of leading the Yale crew to victory over Harvard on the Thames River. His rival major-sport captain was G. M. Appleton '22. Appleton rowed in the big four-mile race, while Gibson was forced to watch his crew from a launch. That he retained the captaincy after he found that he could not row was due to the fact that the oarsmen refused to accept his resignation.

The fifth major sport engaged in by Harvard and Yale is hockey. This has been a major sport only a few years. George Owen, Jr., '23, one of the greatest all-around athletes that Harvard has had, is the player who led this team to victory over Yale last winter and he has been re-elected to lead the 1922-23 team with good prospects of another championship. Owen not only leads the hockey team next winter, but he will also have the honor of leading the baseball nine in the spring as he was re-elected to that position last week. Owen not only plays on the hockey and baseball teams, but is the star of the Harvard varsity eleven and last year was practically the unanimous choice for all-American and all-eastern football players.

Thus R. K. Kane, J. F. Brown and M. P. Aldrich and Langhorne Gibson of Yale will go down in Harvard-Yale sporting history as the winning major-sport captains of 1921-22.

M. P. ALDRICH
Captain Yale Varsity
Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	42	24	.636
St. Louis	36	29	.554
Brooklyn	37	31	.544
Cincinnati	33	33	.500
Pittsburgh	32	32	.500
Chicago	31	34	.477
Boston	25	39	.391
Philadelphia	25	39	.391

RESULTS THURSDAY			
Brooklyn 7, Boston 3.			
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.			
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 5.			

GAMES TODAY			
Brooklyn at Boston.			
Philadelphia at New York.			
Cincinnati at Chicago.			
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.			

BRAVES LOSING AGAIN			
After a single excursion to the victory column Wednesday, the Boston Braves lapsed back into old ways and lost yesterday's game to Brooklyn, 7 to 3. Grimes had Boston at his mercy in all but two innings, when the locals tied the score. Marquard was unable to hold the invaders, and Miller finished up. The score:			
Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Brooklyn	0 2 0 1 0 3 0 1 2	10 1	
Boston	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0	3 9 3	

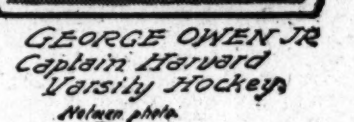
TONEY TIGHTENS UP			
NEW YORK, June 29—Toney's effectiveness gave New York its third victory in the four-game series with Philadelphia, winning the last game, 10 to 4, by tying the Phillies were able to collect only three hits off his delivery. Meusel had a good day at bat with a single, double and triple. The score:			
Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Philadelphia	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	11 0	
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	3 3 1	

RECORD HOMER HELPS			
PITTSBURGH, June 29—St. Louis had the better of a sluggering bee with Pittsburgh today. Haines went the whole distance for the Cardinals, while Manager Gibson used four pitchers. The score was 8 to 5. Hornsby, in the first inning, drove the ball into the enclosure between the scoreboard and right field bleachers, the first time this has ever been done at Forbes Field. He made two singles in addition. Pitcher Haines contributed a one, two and three-base hit; Smith, three singles; and for the losers, Rohrer and Gooch each started with four hits, some for extra bases. The score:			
Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0	8 15 1	
Pittsburgh	0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1	5 15 3	

BATTERIES—Toney and E. Smith; G. Smith, Pinto and Peters. Losing pitcher—G. Smith. Umpires—Sentelle and McCormick. Time—1h. 25m.			
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WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	53	20	.726
Tulsa	49	24	.671
Wichita	41	33	.554
Sioux City	38	31	.551
Omaha	34	36	.486
Oklahoma City	29	46	.387
Des Moines	27	46	.367
Denver	24	47	.338

RESULTS THURSDAY			
St. Joseph 5, Oklahoma City 3.			
Sioux City 2, Omaha 1.			
Des Moines 13, Denver 7.			
Tulsa 9, Wichita 7.			

GEORGE OWEN JR.
Captain Harvard
Varsity HockeyMISSES LEITCH AND
MISS MCBRIDE SAIL

LIVERPOOL, June 30—Miss Cecil Leitch, former British women's open golf champion, her sister, Edith, and Miss Molly McBride, Canadian golfer, sailed for Canada today on the steamship Montrose. They will later visit the United States.

Miss Cecil Leitch will be unable to play in any matches, but her sister plans to enter the American tournament beginning Sept. 25, and will compete in the Canadian championships beginning Sept. 11.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	41	29	.586
New York	40	32	.559
Chicago	34	39	.531
Detroit	35	33	.515
Washington	33	35	.486
Cleveland	32	37	.464
Philadelphia	27	35	.435
Boston	29	39	.426

RESULTS THURSDAY			
Philadelphia 10, Boston 3.			
New York 6, Washington 4 (10 innings).			

GAMES TODAY			
Boston at Philadelphia.			
Cleveland at St. Louis.			

ATHLETICS OVERWHELM RED SOX			
PHILADELPHIA, June 29—Boston and Philadelphia changed places in the standings again yesterday, the Athletics hitting hard in the pinches and driving the invaders back into last place. The score of the game was 10 to 3, Naylor letting up enough in the last two innings to permit the Red Sox to escape a shutout. The score:			
Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Philadelphia	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 0	
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1	3 11 2	

BATTERIES—Naylor and Perkins; W. Collins, Fullerton and Ruel, Chaplin. Losing pitcher—W. Collins. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen. Time—1h. 45m.			
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YANKEES EARN EVEN SPLIT			
WASHINGTON, June 29—New York broke even in its series with Washington, winning the last game, 10 to 4, by tying the count in the ninth and scoring three more in the tenth against the Senators' 1. Pipp's triple preceded a single by Ward in the ninth, while a base on balls to Hoffman and singles by Witt, McNally, Ruth and Meusel produced the winning margin. Jones gave way to Shawkey when the locals staged a rally their last time up. The score:			
Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
New York	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3	12 12 1	
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	4 12 0	

BATTERIES—Jones, Shawkey and Hoffman; Francis and Garrity. Winning pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Nallin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 50m.			
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HOOVER IN FAST TRIAL			
HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., June 29—Walter Hoover, the United States singles sculls champion, today rowed over the full diamond sculls course on a trial spin. He made the distance in the excellent time of 8m. 48s., notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions.			

TWO CHICAGO
WOMEN ADVANCESagalowsky, U. S. Boy Cham-
pion, Loses to RosenbergerSpecial from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30—Two Chicago women players advanced through the fourth round of singles in the annual state tennis championship tournament of Illinois, in matches contested yesterday on the hard courts of the Skokie Country Club, Glencoe. The winners were Miss Marion Leighton, who defeated Miss Dorothy Klotz, Highland Park, Ill., 6-1, 6-0, and Miss Strobel, who won from Miss Eleanor Bradley, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.

The finals in the women's division of play are expected to be finished tomorrow, although the last matches of the tournament may not be ended until next Tuesday.

Several fast matches focused interest in the semi-final round events of the junior and boys' class singles yesterday. In the junior events, Chicago youths were victorious over the last contenders from other cities, Clyde Rosenberger, who was runner-up in the Illinois interscholastic tennis tourney this spring, eliminating Julius Sagalowsky of Indianapolis, United States National boy champion, by sets of 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, and George Lott Jr., the best Chicago High School player, defeating Fletcher Seymour, a Chicago suburban player, 6-1, 6-0.

In the boys' singles semi-finals, A. L. Weiner of Philadelphia, the protégé of W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated George Holloway, Glencoe, 6-0, 4-6, 6-0, and Donald Strachan of Philadelphia defeated Robert Carter of Lake Forest, Ill., 6-2, 6-0.

Tilden advanced to the fifth round in men's singles, by a match of considerable action in which he bested A. P. Hubbell of Chicago, 6-1, 6-3. Hubbell was a determined opponent, and literally loped miles back and forth across the court, making returns of Tilden's deftest placements. His plugging tactics, however, were unavailing to turn the tide at any time.

A number of third round matches in men's doubles were played and among the winners were several strong teams, such as those of Jerry and J. C. Weber, brothers, of Chicago; Philip Bettens, San Francisco, and R. R. Coffin, Providence, R. I.; Tilden and Weiner of Philadelphia; W. T. Hayes and A. M. Squair of Chicago. The summaries, with players not from Chicago, being indicated:

Junior Singles—Semi-Final Round			
Clyde Rosenberger, defeated Julius Sagalowsky, Indianapolis, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.			
George Lott defeated Fletcher Seymour, Lake Forest, Ill., 6-1, 6-0.			

Misses' Singles—Semi-Final Round			
Miss Frances Duxbury defeated Miss Janice Miller, 6-3, 6-4.			
Miss Emma Marx defeated Miss Betty Marshall, 6-1, 6-4.			

Boys' Singles—Semi-Final Round			
A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, defeated George Holloway, Glencoe, Ill., 6-0, 4-6, 6-0.			
Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated R. Carter, Lake Forest, Ill., 6-2, 6-0.			

Men's Singles—Fourth Round			
W. T. Hayes defeated D. Turner, 6-2, 6-0.			
Fritz Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated A. L. Green Jr., 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.			

Fifth Round			
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated A. P. Hubbell, 6-1, 6-3.			

Men's Doubles—Second Round			
R. H. Burdick and Fritz Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated R. McAuley and J. C. Weber, 6-4, 6-3.			
S. G. Burkland and M. B. Joyce defeated Julius Sagalowsky, Indianapolis, and Lewin, 9-11, 6-2, 6-0.			

Philip Bettens, San Francisco, and R. R. Coffin, Providence, defeated J. Harris and J. C. Anderson, 6-1, 6-1. <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th>			
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Third Round			
Jerry Weber and J. C. Weber defeated D. Ward and W. Goodwill, 6-1, 6-4.			
W. T. Hayes and A. M. Squair defeated H. Brown and M. Parmalee, 6-1, 6-1.			

Philip Bettens, San Francisco, and R. R. Coffin, Providence, defeated J. Harris and J. C. Anderson, 6-1, 6-1. <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th>			
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W. T. Tilden 2d and A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, defeated S. G. Burkland and M. Joyce, 6-3, 6-0. <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th> <th data-kind="ghost"></th>			
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Misses' Doubles—Third Round			
Miss H. S. Adams, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Sarah Hindle, 6-2, 6-0.			
Miss Katherine Waldo defeated Miss Marie Quayle, 6-3, 6-0.			

Fourth Round			
Miss Marion Leighton defeated Miss Dorothy Klotz, Highland Park, Ill., 6-1, 6-0.			
Miss Strobel defeated Miss Eleanor Bradley, 6-0, 6-1.			

Women's Doubles—Second Round			
Mrs. H. S. Adams, Indianapolis, and Miss Katherine Waldo defeated Miss Margaret Thompson and Miss Janet Pauling, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.			

URGE COMPETITORS
TO AGREE ON SITE

NEW YORK, June 29—Following a meeting of the Davis Cup committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to consider requests from the French Lawn Tennis Federation and from Gerald L. Patterson, as captain of the Australasian Davis Cup team now in England, for a decision as to a site for the match in the semi-final round between France and Australasia, the United States Lawn Tennis Association today called its recommendations to the teams concerned. France wanted to play the tie in Europe, Australasia wanted to play it in the United States. The decision arrived at by the Davis Cup committee here was to urge both competitors to make every effort to agree on the time and place for the match; failing which, agreement the United States would direct that the match be played in this country, probably at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston.

Club, Boston.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Vernon	51	30	.630

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KNEPPER MEETS
G. B. SECOR TODAY

Harvard, Williams and Princeton
Each Have Two Players
Left in Golf Tourney

TEAM GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS		
Year	Winner	Runner-up
1898-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1899-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1900-Yale	Princeton	Princeton
1901-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1902-Yale	Princeton	Princeton
1903-Yale	Princeton	Princeton
1904-Yale	Yale	Yale
1905-Yale	Princeton	Princeton
1906-Yale	Princeton	Princeton
1907-Yale	Princeton	Princeton
1908-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1909-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1910-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1911-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1912-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1913-Yale	Williams	Williams
1914-Yale	Princeton	Princeton
1915-Yale	Princeton	Princeton
1916-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1917-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1918-Yale	Harvard	Harvard
1919-Yale	Yale	Yale
1920-Yale	Yale	Yale
1921-Yale	Yale	Yale
1922-Yale	Yale	Yale

INDIVIDUAL GOLF CHAMPIONS
Year Player College
1898-L. P. Bayard Jr. Harvard
1899-F. C. Curtis Harvard
1900-John Reid Jr. Princeton
1901-Percy Pyne 2d Princeton
1902-Nathaniel Lindsey Yale
1903-Hitchcock Jr. Yale
1904-H. C. Egan Harvard
1905-F. O. Reinhart Princeton
1906-Robert Abbott Yale
1907-W. E. C. White Yale
1908-E. H. Knowles Yale
1909-H. H. Wilder Yale
1910-Albert Sockle Yale
1911-R. E. Hunter Yale
1912-G. C. Stanley Yale
1913-F. C. Davidson Harvard
1914-A. C. Walker Jr. Columbia
1915-E. P. Allis 3d Harvard
1916-P. R. Blossom Yale
1917-J. W. Hubbell Harvard
1918-A. C. Walker Jr. Columbia
1919-J. W. Sweetser Yale
1920-J. S. Dean Princeton

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., June 30—The third and fourth-round matches in the Intercollegiate Golf Association individual championship are taking place today over the links of the Garden City Golf Club, with Harvard, Williams and Princeton each having two representatives left, while Yale and Dartmouth furnish the other two. The drawings bring R. E. Knepper, Princeton, against G. B. Secor, Williams; J. S. Bush, Yale, against Durham Jones, Harvard; D. A. Williams, Harvard, against J. C. Ward, Williams; and A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, against A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth.

The first and second-round matches furnished some very interesting golf yesterday and some of the playing was of a high order. As a rule the matches were not so very close, although there were a few of the two exceptions. Capt. A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, regarded as one of the favorites for the title, was forced to the limit to defeat C. B. Bowles of Yale in the second round, 1 up.

R. E. Knepper, the Princeton star, continued to show a high grade of golf and his victories were rather one-sided, especially the first-round match in which he defeated W. H. Taft of Dartmouth, 7 and 6. In the second round he won from E. B. Carruth, also of Princeton, 3 and 2. The summary:

FIRST ROUND
R. E. Knepper, Princeton, defeated W. H. Taft, 7 and 6.
E. B. Carruth, Princeton, defeated J. M. De Camp, Yale, 2 up.
G. B. Secor, Williams, defeated N. T. Lovell, Yale, 2 and 1.
J. A. McLaughlin, Yale, defeated J. D. Lebetter, Yale, 1 up.
J. S. Bush, Yale, defeated C. C. DeGersdorff, Harvard, 6 and 4.
W. A. Todd, Princeton, defeated Alvin Gunnison, Dartmouth, 4 and 2.
H. W. Comstock, Williams, defeated F. H. Sheehy, Dartmouth, 2 and 1.
Durham Jones, Harvard, defeated R. W. Clough, Harvard, 2 and 1.
R. L. Wintringer, Princeton, defeated M. L. Schrieber, Columbia, 3 and 2.
D. A. Williams, Harvard, defeated A. T. Buffington, Yale, 4 and 2.
J. H. Eaton, Harvard, defeated Douglas Ward, Princeton, 3 and 2.
W. B. Sparks, Princeton, defeated E. S. Smith Jr., Princeton, 2 and 2.
L. G. McMahon, Yale, defeated E. M. Bressett, Pennsylvania, 5 and 3.
J. C. Ward, Williams, defeated H. C. Meyer 3d, Cornell, 6 and 5.
C. B. Bowles, Yale, defeated J. M. Falk, Pennsylvania, 1 up.
A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, defeated F. E. Taussig, Harvard, 3 and 2.

SECOND ROUND
A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, defeated C. B. Bowles, Yale, 1 up.
R. N. Knepper, Princeton, defeated E. B. Carruth, Princeton, 3 and 2.
G. J. Secor, Williams, defeated P. A. McLaughlin, Yale, 1 up.
J. S. Bush, Yale, defeated W. A. Todd, Princeton, 1 up.
Durham Jones, Harvard, defeated H. W. Comstock, Williams, 3 and 2.
D. A. Williams, Harvard, defeated R. L. Wintringer, Princeton, 3 and 2.
W. B. Sparks, Princeton, defeated J. H. Eaton, Harvard, 3 and 2.
J. C. Ward, Williams, defeated L. G. McMahon, Yale, 5 and 4.

PICKUPS
Joseph Harris, Boston American outfielder and first baseman, will join the club tomorrow at Washington. Timothy McNamara, the latest member of the Braves' pitching staff, worked the last two innings of a recent game with Brooklyn, but that was not his first experience against major leaguers. As a member of the Fordham College nine he faced the New York Giants three times in exhibition games. McNamara, like Charles Hurnett, Chicago Cub receiver, came originally from Millville, Mass.

Rogers Hornsby, the first major leaguer this season to cross the 100-hit divide, made the occasion one to be remembered by those who saw, for he drove the ball to a place never before visited by a batter in the history of the Pittsburgh ball yard. It came in the first inning, a homer with two out and nobody on.

MUCH ACTIVITY
AT CAMBRIDGE

Cricket, Tennis, Pony Polo and
Swimming Main Features

CAMBRIDGE, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—The big "classic" inter-university encounter of the summer between Oxford and Cambridge is the cricket match which begins at Lord's this year on July 10, being preceded by other interesting clashes at lawn tennis, pony polo, and swimming.

M. D. Horn, is captain at tennis and he has been mainly responsible for the invitation to England of the Harvard-Yale team. He has had a rare amount of talent at his disposal, including the Indian Davis Cup player, C. S. Rangaswami, his compatriot, S. M. Hadi, an American freshman from Newport, R. I., James Van Allen, W. B. Stott, B. A. Gaekwar, O. G. Millar, D. R. Rutman, J. J. Lezard and, of course, Horn himself. Horn took some while to find his game early in the season, but nevertheless gave a very fine display early in June, when opposed to the former world's champion, G. L. Patterson of Australia.

Beyond all doubt, a good time is in store for the Yale-Harvard players, who will be meeting Oxford and Cambridge at Eastbourne on July 28 and 29. Their tour will open with a match at Rochester on July 12, and three days afterwards they will meet the All-England Club at Wimbledon. On July 17, 18, and 19, the Americans will be the guests of J. C. Drabble, at his residence in the Isle of Wight and will play against their host's team. They will oppose the Northern Club, at Manchester, on July 26, and afterwards travel south to Eastbourne to complete their program. They will be entertained privately wherever they go, and as Horn said to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the English varsity men intend doing their utmost to give the visitors as splendid a time as was given to the Oxford-Cambridge representatives in America last year.

The pony polo outlook at Cambridge is very bright. The number of players has gradually increased since the termination of the war, although it is still necessarily few, owing to the great expense attached to the game, especially when restarting a club. The playing members of the Cambridge club this year number between 15 and 20. So far as can be judged at the time of writing, the 1922 season promises to be the best experienced by the Light Blues since the war. The standard of play, shown, indeed, has been considerably higher than at the corresponding period of any previous post-war season. The majority of players have been playing for two seasons, although there is only one of last year's team still in residence. The probable team, as outlined, is as follows: Captain, R. B. Moseley, the captain, was Sir John Millbank (No. 1), M. H. Scott (No. 2), the Hon. Ivor Guest (No. 3), and Moseley (back). The last named played in last year's team.

The swimming team at Cambridge is perhaps a trifling stronger than that of 1921, but a great deal appears to hinge on the sprinters, A. S. Davidson and A. W. R. McKellar. In addition to the captain, G. H. Day, three men who swam against Oxford last year are again available. They are McKellar, M. C. Berlyn, R. L. Silverbauer, and A. B. G. Stephen. Of last season's polo team, Day, W. E. Chisman, and J. H. Martin are still in residence. Other prominent men are V. B. Burn, J. J. Rae, T. H. Price, L. J. Lean, I. D. Hayward, H. C. C. Riley, and W. B. C. Perrycoat. Among the best divers "up" this term are J. Barr, F. E. Powell, and D. F. Carey. The water-polo team is a hard-playing side but, at the moment of writing, lacked accuracy in its shooting at goal.

Of the season's highly successful cricket team, only six are still in residence, but the captain, Hubert Ashton, succeeding his brother, Gilbert, in office, has such a large amount of talent at his disposal that his main difficulty is to know whom to leave out of the eleven. It is to be regretted that two such fine bowlers as C. S. Marriott and C. H. Gibson have both gone "down," but despite this loss, there are available some excellent "trundlers," such as F. B. R. Browne, a senior, and the freshmen, P. A. Wright, A. H. White, and G. O. Allen. There is such a plethora of batting ability that it is impossible, at the moment, to discuss the prospective team to oppose Oxford on July 10, 11 and 12. P. A. Wright, a Chapman, G. G. Doggart, C. F. Fiddler, Green, M. D. Lyon, the wicketkeeper, and the brothers Hubert and C. T. Ashton should form the backbone of a very powerful side; but it is impossible for every brilliant man to be included in the side and one or two of the established Blues might quite easily be superseded by such a player as C. Schmelmerde, W. Hill-Wood, C. C. Lowry, W. W. Timms, E. J. P. Smith, and D. F. Brand, who are all well in the running for a much desired Blue. As last year, the team is amazingly quick in the field and exhibits a speed and keenness throughout the longest day's leather-hunting that could serve as a lesson to many a county eleven.

There is, of course, no inter-varsity rowing until next year, unless it be between rival Light and Dark Blue college crews in the course of Henley Royal Regatta. The new president of the boat club is B. C. Ivory and the honorary secretary T. D. A. Collett, both of whom rowed in the victorious Cambridge eight this year. Both hail from Pembroke College, which has met with astonishing success on the river during the present academic year, winning every possible event—the Coxswainless Fours, Colquhoun Sculls, Clinker Fours, Varsity Pairs, and Lowe Double Sculls. It was thought that Pembroke would probably go ahead of the river during the May Week racing, but the headship was retained by Jesus College. "Pembroke's" victories in the Coxswainless Fours, the Colquhoun Sculls, the Varsity Pairs and the Lowe Double Sculls were the first ever obtained by the college in these particular events.

OULMET OPPOSES
W. A. WHITCOMB

H. C. Paul and Clark Hodder
Also Bracketed in State
Golf Semi-Final

SALEM, Mass., June 30 (Special)—W. A. Whitcomb, of Worcester, opposes Francis C. Oulmet, of Woodland, and H. C. Paul, Bellevue, meets Clark Hodder, Commonwealth, in the semi-finals of the Massachusetts amateur golf championship tournament here this afternoon. Whitcomb defeated E. E. Lowery, Norfolk, 2 and 1 after a match closely contested all the way, while Oulmet did not have to extend himself at any time to defeat H. F. McNeil of The Country Club.

A match ending on the eighteenth green was that between Paul and L. B. Paton of Homestead. F. C. Newton of The Country Club was not up to his usual form today and lost to Hodder, 4 and 3. Oulmet is playing strongly and there seems little chance of his slipping so badly as not to win both this afternoon's contest and also the final tomorrow, which will be played at 36 holes.

Lowery lost the first two holes in his match with Whitcomb by reason of 3 putts on the first and an overplayed approach on number two. The third was halved in 5, Whitcomb being short on his second, and Lowery in the rough at the right of the green. Lowery won the fourth 3 to 4, sinking a three-footer after a nicely chipped second. The fifth was halved in 4 and afterwards the remaining holes of the outward journey, the players passing the turn with Whitcomb 1 up. Lowery made a strong bid for the match coming in but lost 2 and 1 on the seventeenth green.

Oulmet took the initial hole, 5 to 6, he halved the second with McNeil, and the third, taking 2 and 1 out of the trap by the green. McNeil became 1 up by winning the fourth when his opponent was in the rough on his drive and short on the next two shots. Oulmet squared the match on the fifth with a winning 4, and became 1 up with a birdie 3 on the sixth. McNeil made a good third shot to the hole from a trap on the seventh, but missed his putt for a half. The next was halved and Oulmet became 3 up at the turn, sinking a 20-footer for 2 on the ninth. Oulmet was out in 36. He continued his par golf coming in, and ended the match, 5 and 3, on the fifteenth green. Paton started well against Paul, being 2 up at the fourth tee. He missed a short putt for a win on the fourth. The Homesteader was leading by 2 holes at the seventh tee, but dropped the next two, and the pair were all square at the turn. Paton again took the lead with a fine 2 on the short twelfth, his tee shot nearly going in. He lost his lead and was 1 down going to the seventeenth, where it looked as though he would square the match. Paul made a fine recovery from a poor drive, however, and sunk a 10-footer for the half. The home was halved, giving Paul the match 1 up.

Hodder won the first two holes from Newton and then he halved the third and fourth. Hodder won the fifth and eighth, making him 4 up at the ninth tee. A 2 on the ninth by Newton reduced the Commonwealth player's lead to 3 up. Hodder was out in 38 and held his lead easily coming home, winning 4 and 3. The summary:

THIRD ROUND
W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester, defeated E. E. Lowery, Norfolk, 2 and 1.
F. C. Oulmet, Woodland, defeated H. F. McNeil, The Country Club, 5 and 3.
H. C. Paul, Bellevue, defeated L. B. Paton, Homestead, 1 up.
Clark Hodder, Commonwealth, defeated F. C. Newton, The Country Club, 4 and 3.

The second round matches were played yesterday afternoon and most of them were nip-and-tuck battles up to the very end, one of them going all the way to the green. In this match Hodder, Commonwealth, the star Harvard all-round freshman athlete, defeated J. B. Chase, The Country Club. F. D. Oulmet, the former United States amateur and open champion, continued to play fine golf yesterday and he followed up his first round win with a fine win over B. W. Eastbrook, the former Harvard player, 4 and 3. H. F. McNeil, The Country Club, was the only other player to have as wide a margin in this round and he defeated A. D. Knight of Worcester.

L. B. Paton, Homestead, and C. T. Skehens, Oakley, had a fine contest, the former won by 1 up. The summary of the second round follows:
W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester, defeated R. W. Brown, The Country, 2 and 1.
E. E. Lowery, Norfolk, defeated H. A. Jackson, Oakley, 2 up.
F. D. Oulmet, The Country, defeated A. D. Knight, Worcester, 2 and 1.
F. C. Oulmet, Woodland, defeated B. W. Eastbrook, The Country, 4 and 3.
H. C. Paul, Bellevue, defeated W. F. McNeil, Norfolk, 2 and 1.
L. B. Paton, Homestead, defeated C. T. Skehens, Oakley, 1 up.
Clark Hodder, Commonwealth, defeated J. B. Chase, Oakley, 1 up (19 holes).
F. C. Newton, The Country, defeated J. S. Burns, Alberman, 2 up.

MISS COLLETT CALLED UPON TO DEFEND EAST
BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30—Miss Glenna Collett of Providence was called upon today to defend golfing honors of the east against the west at the country club's international invitation tournament.

CANADIAN OPEN
GOLF TOURNEY

Championship Starts July 28 on
the Mt. Bruno Links

MONTREAL, June 28 (Special)—The Canadian open-golf championship will be held on the links of the Mt. Bruno Golf Club of this city, July 28 and 29, and as the prize money is larger than it has been in the past it is expected that several outstanding United States players will be among those who play in the event. There will be rounds of 18 holes on the morning and afternoon of each day and the championship will be awarded to the player turning in the lowest score for the 72 holes. The Mt. Bruno Club this spring completed alterations to their property with the result that the course is the longest in Canada at present and includes a number of very tricky holes. First prize is \$300 and in addition cash prizes have been offered in addition to the prize money offered by the R. C. G. A. A gold medal will be presented to the amateur turning in the lowest score. This was won last year by T. D. Armour, the Scottish player, who is now located at Rye, N. Y. In addition to the increase in prize money it is hoped that the fact that there are no outstanding events in the United States golf program will result in many of the leading American professionals coming to this city upon the completion of the United States open at the Skokie Club from July 11 to 14.

J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian, and R. C. McDonald of Chicago, are certain entries and an effort will be made to secure the attendance of J. M. Barnes, Jack Hutchison and W. C. Hagen, W. H. Trovinger of Birmingham, Mich., the present holder, will be back and so will M. J. Brady of Detroit, last year's runner-up. More Canadian pros will be among those competing in the hope that a Canadian will win the title which was last won by a Canadian in 1914 when Karl Kaffer of Ottawa was successful. There was no competition during the war but in 1919 and 1920 Douglas Edgar of Atlanta, Ga., won.

PERFECT SCORES MARK
THE CLOSE OF SHOOT

PARSONS, Kan., June 30 (Special)—The third annual prairie zone shoot closed yesterday at Coffeyville with three more perfect scores at the 16-yard targets. Charles Etchen, Coffeyville, Chief Wheeler, Oklahoma, and Frank Troeh, Vancouver, getting 100 each. The following broke 99: R. A. King, Colorado; S. Hoon, Iowa; W. H. Herr, Oklahoma; Philip Miller, Dallas; Fred Elchen, Coffeyville; Frank Hughes, Moberly; N. D. and Charles Spencer, St. Louis, broke 98. Guy Von Schrititz, Pittsburg, Kansas, shooting from 20 yards won the prairie zone handicap, with 97. David Etchen, Coffeyville, was next with 96. W. H. Herr, Oklahoma, won the 16-yard championship by winning the shootoff with Philip Miller, Texas, 25 to 22, both had tied at 199. High scorer for the 400 targets was Frank Troeh with 399. Other scores: W. H. Herr 398, Philip Miller and R. A. King, 396. Miller was high on the 800 targets with 784. Mrs. F. Lichen won the women's championship of the zone with 184 out of 200.

TRANSCRIPT TEAM
DEFEATS MONITOR

In a closely contested game, the Boston Evening Transcript annexed its third straight victory in the Newspaper League when it defeated its nearest rival, The Christian Science Monitor, yesterday, by the score of 3 to 1 at Columbia Park, South Boston. The outstanding feature of the game was a brilliant shoestring catch by Ernest Ericson of the Transcript. He picked the ball off his shoe top while running at full speed and threw to second for a double play, thereby completing one of the most scintillating fielding plays of the season. The splendid pitching of John H. Smith, his splendid fielding, aided greatly in holding the Monitor to a single counter. Two home runs, one by Clifford Harvey of the Monitor and one by Roger Linnett of the Transcript, were the only runs made during the first five innings.

A series of close plays on the bases in the sixth inning, in which the decisions could be given either way, resulted in the winning runs being scored. The score by innings:
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R H E
Transcript 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3 5 2
Monitor 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 3
Batteries—Smith and Lake; Taylor and Evans. Umpire—Butler.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Indianapolis 44 26 .629
St. Paul 43 27 .612
Minneapolis 40 27 .597
Milwaukee 40 34 .541
Columbus 32 38 .457
Louisville 32 39 .451
Kansas City 29 45 .393
Toledo 23 46 .333

RESULTS THURSDAY
Jersey City 9, Reading 8.
Baltimore 2, New York 1 (14 innings).
Buffalo 2, Rochester 1.
Toronto at Syracuse (postponed).

MLLE. LENGLEN WINS
IN STRAIGHT SETS

Defeats Miss Kathleen McKane
in International Tournament
at Wimbledon

BRITISH WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONS
Year Holder Challenger
1884-Miss M. Watson . Miss M. Watson
1885-Miss M. Watson . Miss M. Watson
1886-Miss Bingley . Miss Bingley
1887-Miss L. Dod . Miss L. Dod
1888-Miss L. Dod . Miss L. Dod
1889-Mrs. Hillyard . Mrs. Hillyard
1890-Miss L. Rice . Miss L. Rice
1891-Miss L. Dod . Miss L. Dod
1892-Miss L. Dod . Miss L. Dod
1893-Miss L. Dod . Mrs. Hillyard
1894-Mrs. Hillyard . Mrs. Hillyard
1895-Miss L. Dod . Mrs. Hillyard
1896-Miss L. Dod . Mrs. Hillyard
1897-Miss C. Cooper . Mrs. Pickering
1898-Mrs. Hillyard . Mrs. Hillyard
1899-Miss C. Cooper . Miss C. Cooper
1900-Miss Hillyard . Miss C. Cooper
1901-Mrs. Sterry . Mrs. Sterry
1902-Miss M. E. Robb . Miss M. E. Robb
1903-Miss Douglas . Miss Douglas
1904-Miss Douglas . Mrs. Sterry
1905-Miss May Sutton . Miss May Sutton
1906-Miss Douglas . Miss Douglas
1907-Miss May Sutton . Miss May Sutton
1908-Mrs. Sterry . Mrs. Sterry
1909-Miss D. Boothby . Miss D. Boothby
1910-Mrs. L. Chambers . Mrs. L. Chambers
1911-Mrs. L. Chambers . Miss D. Boothby
1912-Mrs. L. Chambers . Miss D. Boothby
1913-Mrs. L. Chambers . Mrs. L. Chambers
1914-Mrs. L. Chambers . Mrs. L. Chambers
1915-Miss S. Lenglen . Miss S. Lenglen
1916-Miss S. Lenglen . Miss S. Lenglen
1917-Miss S. Lenglen . Miss S. Lenglen
1918-Miss S. Lenglen . Miss S. Lenglen
1919-Miss S. Lenglen . Miss S. Lenglen
1920-Miss S. Lenglen . Miss S. Lenglen
1921-Miss S. Lenglen . Miss S. Lenglen

On the 21st of this month, I spoke at the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa. I arrived just before the beginning of the exercises and while I was being introduced to the trustees and others prominently connected with the college, I was asked by a newspaper man if the statement I made in Cleveland indicated that I was in favor of a modification of the Volstead act permitting the sale of light wines and beers. My reply in effect was that the Cleveland statement had nothing to do with that question, but I was in favor of a modification of the Volstead act which would permit the sale of light wines and beers under proper regulations. Other than that, everything that has been printed about the Chester incident will be without foundation and has been manufactured by someone. I made no reference to the subject in the address which I delivered. I am perhaps old enough in the

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 30 (By The Associated Press)—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France, who holds the world's women's tennis championship, won her match in the international grass-court tournament here today from Miss Kathleen McKane, among England's best players.

There was a crush of spectators today to obtain points of vantage in the amphitheater here for the match. Both today's contestants had met before, on the hard courts at Brussels, where Miss McKane put up a memorable fight but was defeated 6-3, 6-2. While the English girl is more at home on the grass courts and is expected to be at the top of her game, the experts hardly look for her to overcome her redoubtable opponent, although she is counted upon to give the French star a hard tussle.

Dean Mather, seventeenth in the American National ranking, was eliminated from the tournament by Henry Cochet, the young Frenchman. The score was 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California defeated Mrs. McNair of England, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

M. J. Brugnon of France defeated Maj. M. J. G. Ritchie of Great Britain, 6-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Randolph Lycett, England, defeated Baron De Morpurgo, Italy, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.

Letters to the Editor

PRaise BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS
ANONYMOUS
Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts of opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Secretary Weeks and the Volstead Act

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I wish to refer to an editorial in the Monitor of June 22, and in doing so I am taking an action which I think I have never done before since I have been in public life; that is, to write to a newspaper to deny or attempt to modify statements made relating to myself.

Speaking before the Western Reserve University in Cleveland on June 15, I said in the course of my speech: "Then, there is the constitutional amendment relating to prohibition. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens on prohibition, there is no question about the disquietude resulting from the disapproval of this amendment and the laws for its enforcement. Taxation and prohibition have affected the individual pocketbook of the voter and his personal rights and privileges as he views them, and the natural result is criticism and dissatisfaction with government. I do not comment on the ultimate wisdom of the prohibition amendment, but it is indicative of one very palpable fact: An abrupt change in a matter affecting so many citizens cannot be made without creating violent opposition and resulting in much criticism of government."

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KANSAS HAS MANY
WOMEN LAWYERS

All Courts of State Now Are
Open to Modern Portias

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24 (Special Correspondence)—Kansas is little more than 60 years old as a State, but in that time, 50 women have been admitted to practice law in the State's courts. Not all of them could practice law before the Supreme Court without special dispensation, as they were admitted years ago by district courts and never attempted to appear in the State's highest tribunal.

During the last 15 years, however, all lawyers desiring to practice in Kansas have been admitted in the Supreme Court and this gives them complete freedom to practice in all inferior courts. It is only in the few years that there have been any considerable number of women seeking admission to the bar. In the past, women seeking admission were for the most part those who had studied law with their husbands as a pastime, without intending to practice it as a profession. Mrs. Lizzie Sheldon, however, was an active practitioner before the lower courts of the State for 30 years and appeared before the Supreme Court in several instances.

Many of the younger women who seek admission to the bar are becoming active practitioners, usually working with their fathers or brothers. The Kansas Women Lawyers Association was organized in 1919, and Mrs. L. M. Martin, secretary, has compiled the first complete list of women admitted to the bar in this State. Mrs. Martin was admitted to the bar at the same time as her husband, C. I. Martin, who was a brigadier-general in the World War and is now adjutant-general of the Kansas National Guard.

FLICKERING STOPPED
IN NEW YORK SUBWAY

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 30—The Transit Commission announces that a means has been found to stop the flickering of lights on many interborough subway cars, which led to numerous complaints by readers of newspapers. The 200 cars which were involved have been equipped with a new contact shoe in which a small bit of metal backed by springs keeps the shoe constantly in contact with the rail and insures a regular flow of current to the lights. The flicker has been caused by irregularities in contact between the old shoe and the rail.

HEAVY DATE CROP FORECAST
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 27—Next fall's crop of dates will be plentiful and of excellent quality, according to advices reaching this city from Basrah, Mesopotamia, center of the district from which come most of the dates imported into the United States.

MRS. ARTHUR WINS R. I. TITLE
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29—Mrs. J. H. Arthur of the Wannamomet Country Club won the women's Rhode Island State golf title at the Agawam Hunt Club today by defeating Mrs. Henry Buker of the Rhode Island Country Club, 1 up.

Shortstop Arthur Fletcher, the Philadelphia Nationals' captain, has drawn an indefinite suspension for his part in an argument with Umpire W. J. McCormick in New York Tuesday. President J. A. Heyder attended the game and acted from first-hand knowledge of the affair.

public service not to answer questions in that haphazard way, but directed to the press has always inclined me to express myself freely and without hesitation.

What I am particularly interested in, however, is to say the answer to that question having been entirely unprejudiced on my part, neither the President nor any member of the Administration had anything to do with the views I expressed, and I do not know whether or not they agree with the expression I made.

I may be quite wrong in my conclusion, but I cannot say anything to the public, assuming that my opinion is of any value whatever, which does not absolutely express my honest convictions, and the paragraph in your editorial which gives me the keenest regret is the expressed belief that I made that statement because of possible political advancement. Such a thought does not and has not entered my head and would not have done so if I had given the subject serious consideration. If I had to obtain political advancement by expressing views not in accord with my convictions, I should never think of being a candidate for office again, and I do not know that I ever shall. I certainly have no such intention at present, and I sincerely regret that the Monitor has such a low opinion of my integrity as to assume that I would seek to gain popular favor by such methods.

(Signed) JOHN W. WEEKS.
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1922.

GRADUATES TOLD
TO HEED OLD WAYS

New York Tax Commissioner
Says Former Days Were Best

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 30—George Henry Payne, tax commissioner, yesterday urged the graduates of public school No. 2, Henry Street, Manhattan, to be as old-fashioned as possible and to avoid new-fangled notions.

"Thirty-two years ago today I was graduated from this school," said Commissioner Payne, "and my only excuse for being here is to give you the benefit of what I may happen to have learned in order that this knowledge may be of some help to you. Nightfall hovers over civilization; it will only be as you boys develop into sturdy Americans, clear-thinking Americans, that the evil conditions produced by the war will disappear."

"The cure lies not in new-fangled notions, but in going back to fundamentals. Let me plead with you to be as old-fashioned as possible. Old-fashioned in your ideas, old-fashioned in your morality, and old-fashioned in your costume. Do not be afraid to wear old clothes. There is a certain nobility in the man who is above what he wears; do not go with the mob, go against it. And in the lead a riot, nobility lies in being the one thing that dares oppose a crowd. The mere fact that a thing is fashionable is frequently a reason for avoiding it."

KLAN LEADER MAY
GET PRISON TERM

Jury Finds Californian Guilty on
Charge of Assault

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., June 30—John H. Vitelle, former Exalted Cyclops of the Taft, Calif., Ku Klux

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Robert Fulton Logan Exhibits
Etchings and Paintings in Paris

Paris, June 14. (Special Correspondence) ROBERT FULTON LOGAN, the American artist who is fast becoming the foremost etcher in Paris, is exhibiting at the American Chamber of Commerce in the rue Taitbout some very interesting works. Mr. Logan, though he is showing some excellent paintings, is above all an etcher; and the character of his etchings is in absolute contrast with his paintings. As a painter he is an impressionist. As an etcher he is a conservative with a strong personality.

Mr. Logan is energetic, willful, tenacious. He works with an unshaken fervor. Gifted with an admirable intelligence and a robust good sense he has kept his balance and has resisted the too facile attraction of mere picturesque. He has not only copied old churches and battered old houses but he has tried to understand and explain their inner meaning and profound life. His stroke is firm, his composition harmonious, his shadows full of warmth. He means to be simple—not by being schematic, but on the contrary in studying how to arrive at a perfect unity. He is not synthetic but analytic. And this analysis carries him to eliminate all the superfluous details, to bring out the main points in solid and fine lines and masses.

Interesting Study of Notre Dame

Among Mr. Logan's etchings were his strong work, "Les Grandes Ecuries de Chantilly," his remarkable "Pont-Marie," recently acquired by the Chicago Art Institute and awarded the bronze medal of the Society of Etchers. The five "states" of his very interesting study of Notre Dame enable one to follow his process of working. His series of studies of Dijon, Veselay, and Noyers are of still greater interest since they show the artist in progress. His already clever technique has developed and he permits himself more freedom of expression. One does not feel in the "Maison Hughes Aubriot," for example, the same anxious, painstaking work as in his earlier etchings. It shows a great deal of assurance

which could only be acquired by the strict study of his métier. Having learned the technique, he has now learned to be free.

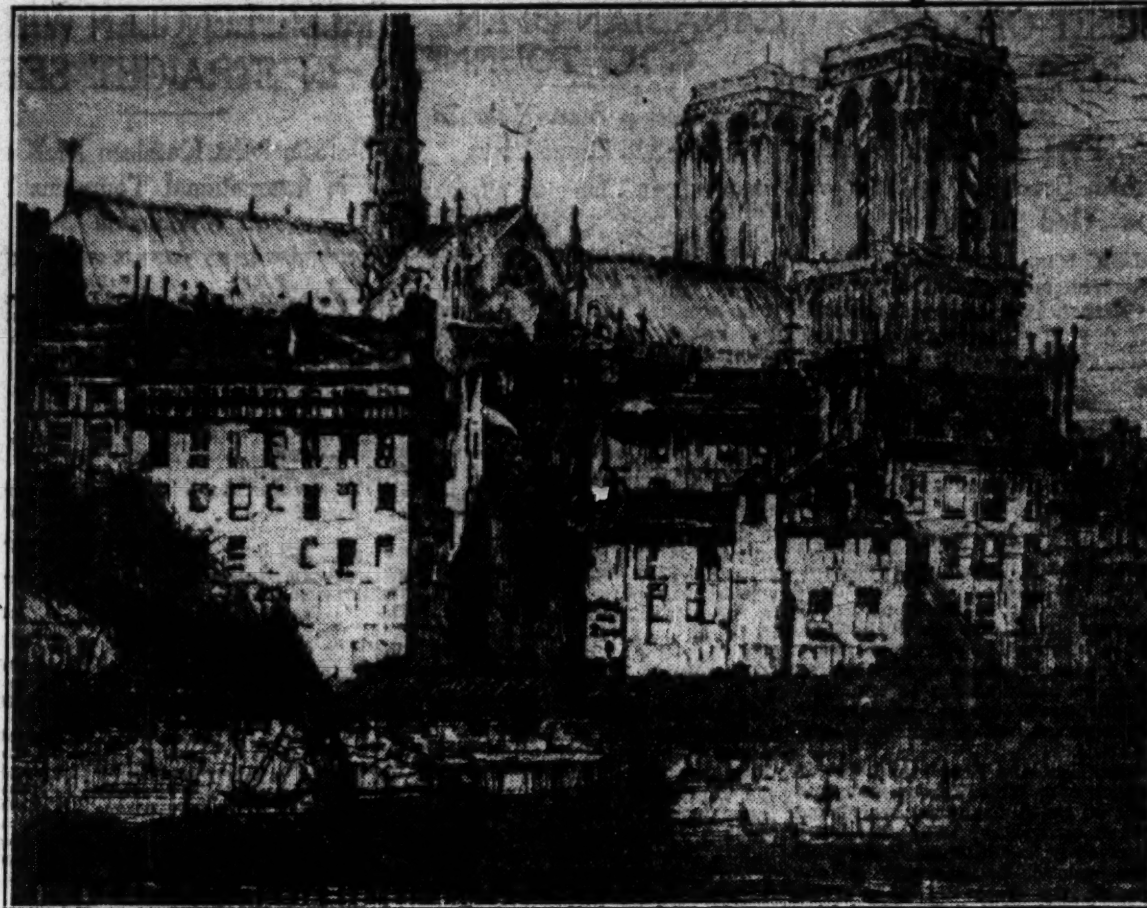
Mr. Logan's favorite subjects are architectural. "Palais de Justice" of Dijon, "L'Echauguette," "Notre Dame," also at Dijon, the Church of Veselay, whose poorly estimated and precious, are all skillfully and beautifully handled.

But Mr. Logan's artistic activity is intensely varied and his paintings were not the least interesting part of his exhibition. They were few in number, but of a good quality. His "Palais de Justice" is extremely pleasing and his "Marché de Quatre-Saisons"—a collection of pushcarts in a narrow street—is alive and colorful.

Art Perfected in Paris

Mr. Logan received his artistic education at Boston and even in those early days gave undoubted promise of becoming a master in a genre that is too little followed in America. It was in Paris that he perfected his art. Paris which has produced such great etchers as Meryon. The city itself with its antique corners, its quaint silhouettes, its rare sky-lines, its narrow tortuous streets, its old bridges, has inspired Mr. Logan to his best work. He strongly feels the romance of his subjects. Whether he is bringing out the ancient solidity of the Pont-Neuf or the crowded scene of millennial life of L'île de la Cité, he knows how to seize the essential points, to give them their right values.

There is a quality in his work which is truly remarkable. Among the more original devices of which he avails himself fairly freely is the introduction of deep bitten black lines of foliage in the corners of his pictures—foliage that is on another plane, that comes (as it were) right up to the eye of the observer—in order to frame his picture, and to soften the abruptness of these towers that stand up in the sky. The result is so masterly, so full of the most skillful devices allied to keen artistic perception. He has deservedly won his reputation in France and it cannot be long before he enjoys a similar reputation in America. SILEY HUBLETTON.



"L'île de la Cité" by Robert Fulton Logan

of the camera. The onlooker who approaches this picture with eyes dimmed by the realism of a Tissot and charged with demands for a literal illustration of the scene will miss the whole of its message. But he who will concede the artist the right to place his symbol according to his sense of fitness in expressing the vision of the thought, rather than the vision of the eye will get a sympathetic view of his intention and be able to judge the measure of the artist's success.

I have in these notes previously depicted Sir William Orpen's proficiency as a fashionable portrait painter. It is very refreshing to find him taking a rest from this too easy avocation, and giving us three magnificent paintings of the nude. Absolutely masterly these pictures have the breath of joyousness in the effort, and display the exquisite and subtle art of Sir William to the fullest.

Henry Lamb, whose great war painting of an R. A. M. C. dressing station, on the Struma, was given such an honorable position in the Royal Academy last year, is holding an exhibition of his paintings and drawings at the Alpine Club. One of the leaders of the modern English school, Mr. Lamb made his reputation for the discerning some years before the war, at the New English Art Club. His chief picture and largest is a portrait of Lytton Strachey, as Victorian to look at as any of those who have come under his acid pen. The color key of this picture is a lesson in the management of dull hue and low tone. The composition is delightfully accidental. Other portraits, of George Kennedy and Stanley Spencer, show Mr. Lamb not altogether without the influence of Augustus John. But it is in the little landscapes that most joy and interest will be found. With slight use of color, simply with emphasis on the drawing and form of his subject, Mr. Lamb obtains a precious quality without undue effort and elaboration of tedious detail. He stands for that curious position in contemporary art wherein a few painters successfully reconcile the new, namely a social, with the old, namely a pre-Raphaelite. And in this, one of the sanest and strongest sections of the new movement, Mr. Lamb, the Spencers, and the Naahes, young as they all are, are already exerting a strong influence on their fellow artists. S. K. N.

Homer Saint Gaudens Carnegie Art Director

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 30 (Special)—Samuel Harden Church, president of the board of trustees of Carnegie Institute, announces the appointment of Homer Saint Gaudens as director of the Department of Fine Arts to succeed John W. Beatty, who was made director emeritus.

Mr. Beatty had been director since the organization of the department in 1896. The international exhibition of contemporary paintings held annually at the institute was begun and developed by Mr. Beatty. Through it the institute has introduced a large number of distinguished European painters to America. As director emeritus Mr. Beatty will have leisure to undertake the publication of important works dealing with the history of art.

Homer Saint Gaudens, the new director, is the son of Augustus Saint Gaudens, one of the greatest American sculptors. On his mother's side he is related to Winslow Homer, the great American painter. Graduated from Harvard in 1903, he gave his time to art criticism. In 1909 he edited and amplified "The Reminiscences of Augustus Saint Gaudens," which was published in two volumes. Before going to Pittsburgh he gave much of his time to the production of plays. During the war Mr. Saint Gaudens was captain in command of Company A. Fortieth Engineers, the first camouflage company to be formed, which sailed for Europe in January, 1918. In October of the same year Captain Saint Gaudens was put in charge of the camouflage work of the Second Army.

GERMAN BANK RATE
BERLIN, June 30.—At the regular meeting of the central committee of the Reichsbank raising of the bank rate and imposing laws to check increasing speculation in foreign exchanges were discussed. The present Reichsbank rate is 5 per cent, in force since December, 1914.

William Courtenay in New
Farical Comedy

"Her Temporary Husband," a farical comedy by Edward A. Paulton, produced at the Cort Theater, Chicago, June 25, 1922, with William Courtenay starring. The cast: Dr. Gordon Spencer.....George Parsons
Kate Tanner.....Selena Royle
Judd.....Harry K. Allen
Blanche Ingram.....Juliette Day
Tom Burton.....William Courtenay
Clarence Topping.....Percy Ames

CHICAGO, June 26 (Special Correspondence)

—Venturing as a summer star, William Courtenay, practiced in the histrionic graces, emerges here in a somewhat diffident and vagrant comedy entitled "Her Temporary Husband." Its author is Edward A. Paulton, whose name has long been familiar to devotees of lighter entertainment. The play, of farcical tendencies, rings another change on the ancient theatrical fable of the unfeeling benefactor and the unhappy heiress. In other words, here again is the drama of the will which interferes with love's young dream.

Blanche Ingram, the belle of Seaside, is left a fortune with a string to it. She may have it if she will put out of her life one Clarence Topping, whom her kinsman had suspected of being a fortune hunter. She thinks she loves Clarence and is persuaded by much mooning over the subject to believe that if she could contract a marriage from which she could quickly escape she could secure the fortune, regain her liberty and marry whom she pleased.

She seeks a husband in a sanitarium, finds a physician who is willing to aid her, and chooses a bridegroom, and, before the marriage is performed there arrives Tom Burton in the perfectly tailored likeness of William Courtenay. He is sorely smitten with Blanche, whom he has long admired. He bribes an attendant at the sanitarium to permit him to steal into the wheelchair of the bridegroom, and, masked behind a cataract of false whiskers, he is married to the heiress. The scene shifts to her cottage by the sea, where Mr. Courtenay has some difficulty in preventing the disclosure of the subterfuge he has employed, but the usual devices of whistled fairs, plentifully equipped with doors, stairs and runways, are aid to him, and enable him, without disclosure of his identity, to rescue the heroine from the sea.

In due time Clarence Topping is exposed and Blanche turns upon him. When she learns that it was Tom who had seduced her from the sea she is delighted, and with roguish pleasure bestows her life upon the man who has saved her.

Not an unfunny situation this, but the play is deficient in animating incident and propulsive energy. The appearance of Mr. Courtenay, a whiskers has more comic value than one might suspect. Knowing the actor as the glass of fashion. The dialogue, designed, of course, to give the hero every advantage over all others, sometimes leaves him somewhat dumbly suspended in the air. The humor of speech is found chiefly in the mumbled complaint and muttered asides of Judd, the attendant, who is personated with a definite sense of character by Harry R. Allen.

Miss Day's career has carried her pendulum-wise 'twixt the drama and the musical shows. She has much dark beauty, a bonny nature, and a sly gift of comedy. She neatly expresses feeling which runs not too deeply, but she has some singular ideas concerning costume.

The intentions of this play are good enough—it is clearly save for an occasional line, but these seemed to slip rather than premeditated attempts at comedy of the forbidden sort. The piece lacks the infectious gaiety requisite to the success of a comedy with a farcical slant; it attempts no illumination of character, and its story, which should flow and sparkle, must be pumped along by the players. Its artificiality, everywhere apparent, is no more so anywhere than in the scene of the rescue, an off-stage feat narrated for the audience in the manner employed in the horse-race drama before the invention of the stage treadmill.

Mr. Courtenay deserves, and requires, a somewhat meatier drama, for he is better when the play is carrying him along than when he is endeavoring to carry it.

German Art Theater for
New York

NEW YORK, June 25 (Special)

Actors, actresses, men and women prominent in business and the arts in this city have organized and subscribed the nucleus of a fund of \$250,000 to establish a German art theater here.

Among the more widely known persons who took part were David Meyer, Carl Crossman, attorney for the German Consulate Magistrate Oberwager, Emanuel Reicher, and Grete Meyer and others.

The Play in Paris

PARIS, June 18 (Special Correspondence)

—The theater in Paris is not really properly representative or up to its normal level just now. This is because, following the usual practice during the summer months, the best artists are holiday-making, and the theaters generally given up to revivals and stop-gaps, with understudies in the principal parts. Such is the case at the Varieties, the Renaissance, and the Porte Saint-Martin; and there is also repertory at the Comédie Française, where the Molière festival cycle will be staged in July. At the Odéon, the second "national theater," audiences are being offered a somewhat free adaptation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and elsewhere, on the boulevard, there is more Shakespeare, since M. Pitoft, who was recently in Switzerland, is giving "Measure for Measure," while his confrère, Jacques Copeau, has "Twelfth Night" in the bill.

Play Seats on Approval

LONDON, June 20 (Special Correspondence)

—It is no secret that theatrical managers in London are often hard put to it nowadays to induce the public to sample their wares. Realizing the difficulty, Sir Alfred Butt, the entrepreneur of the Queen's Theater, decided on a novel experiment for a week. It is also a courageous one, for, under its provisions, seats are to be supplied by him "on approval." What the scheme means is that, on making written application, prospective patrons will be sent reserved seats. If, after witnessing it, they like the play, they will be expected to remit the cost of the tickets. If, however, they do not like the performance, they keep their money. Simplicity in itself.

The experiment sounds rather like a courage born of despair. Still, it certainly has its good points. Perhaps some day enterprising publishers will extend the system to books, and thus give readers an opportunity of discovering their merits for themselves before any cash passes.

BOSTON WILL GREET
BATTLESHIP JULY 4

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The United States Navy will be represented at the Fourth of July celebration in Boston. The battleship Maryland, now at sea, has been ordered by Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to proceed direct to Boston in order to take part in the patriotic celebration.

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Musical News and Reviews

Two Recitals in Paris
Given by Edward Isaacs

MANCHESTER, England, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Musically speaking, Whitman week is the dullest week of the year. Manchester, and indeed the whole of south Lancashire is on holiday, and such music as is to be heard is to be sought at Blackpool and other seaside places. Even the Tuesday midday concerts are held up. It is agreeable, however, to turn to the success of a Manchester musician in Paris.

Mr. Edward Isaacs, whose piano-forte recitals for the last few years have been so prominent a feature of the midday music, was one of the most gifted students of the Manchester College of Music, where he studied under Miss Olga Neruda, the sister of the still more famous Lady Hallé. Mr. Isaacs may fairly be called her most distinguished pupil, though he has long since emerged from the state of pupillage and owes more to his own industry and genius for the piano than to any teacher other than himself.

The occasion of his appearance in Paris is both interesting to the public and highly flattering to himself. Cortot, the famous French pianist, strolled into one of his Manchester concerts, quite unknown to Mr. Isaacs, and was so impressed by his playing that he went behind the scenes, made himself known to Mr. Isaacs, and there and then invited him to come to Paris, promising to arrange a series of concerts for him. Cortot went so far as to tell him that he was "wanted in Manchester." Whether this be so or not there is still a good deal of truth in the saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

However, the Paris recitals have come of all right. Cortot was as good as his word, and, as far as can be judged by scanty reports that have come to hand, Mr. Isaacs' two recitals were received with warm appreciation. He drew largely in his program from the works of the modern French and Russian schools, while not ignoring the classics, and was sumptuously up to date in his choice. By Paul Paray, the conductor of the Garde Republicaine Band. In addition to his recitals he was especially invited by Mme. Blanche Marchesi to play at one of her concerts at the Salle Gaveau, where he had a flattering reception from a typically French audience. There can be no doubt that Mr. Isaacs, who bore the war was well known in Germany, has extended his public and enhanced his reputation.

Congregational Singing in
Edinburgh

EDINBURGH, June 16 (Special Correspondence)

—To encourage and revive interest in congregational singing, the Scottish Branch of the Church Music Society arranged a public hymn practice in Usher Hall, Edinburgh, one Sunday recently. Dr. Walford Davies, the eminent musician—who was one of the adjudicators at the Edinburgh Musical Festival—conducted, and Dr. Lee Ashton accompanied at the organ. Dr. Davies opened the practice with a most interesting address, touching on many points necessary to produce good results in congregational singing. We should "disclose and release a cheerful noise," make melody in our hearts; fix our whole attention upon our singing. He quoted Haydn as saying, "When I think of God the notes do dance and leap to my pen and I praise God with my pen. He proceeded to practice the "Old Hundred," and roused the very large audience to an intense and convincing enthusiasm; he made the occupants of seats on the ground floor sing, then those in the balcony, then those in the topmost tier. Then he would sing a line himself and demand that the audience should sing the next line with immediate attack and decision. He insisted on neatness of attack, clear-

ness of enunciation and pronunciation; good tuning and beauty of tone; sufficient intake of breath. Then the whole congregation sang the hymn together with wonderful results; neat and careful workmanship, along with a due sense of rhythm and momentum, produced a most satisfying result. Many most helpful remarks were made by the conductor as the practices proceeded. He explained that music should expand and not crush; it is a stream, not to say a torrent, and does not stop; when the tone is to be ample why be late in attack? Hold the final syllable of the word its correct length and yet be punctual in attacking the next.

Melbourne Municipal Concerts

MELBOURNE, May 10 (Special Correspondence)

—The Melbourne City Council has for some years undertaken a series of popular priced concerts for the people. There is a strong feeling in the council that music must become more easily available for the rate payers, and in Dr. W. G. Price, the city organist, the council has exactly the right type of musical director. Dr. Price is more than an organist, he is a man with democratic sympathies, with an amiable regard for the layman's point of view, and a certain organising ability which in co-operation with the council's officers makes for the success of these concerts.

The first of this year's series was held on May 4, the program containing much music of a varied and interesting character. In addition to his duties as solo organist on these occasions, Dr. Price very often undertakes organ accompaniments to some of the items.

The Mewton Choir (conductor, Mr. Fred Mewton), is probably the most notable on account of the type of music which it studies and executes so efficiently. Works of Morley, Dowland, Vaughan Williams and Coleridge-Taylor were included in its repertoire on this occasion and the singing, excellent in its character, was greatly appreciated by an audience of more than 2000 people.

Another outstanding feature of this particular concert was the exquisite singing of Mr. Walter Kirby. He is the possessor of a sweetly pure lyric tenor voice which in certain well-known and well-known songs and arias he uses with charming effect. Miss Dora Warby, a soprano debutante, made a distinct impression in her rendering of the "Softly Sighs" aria from Weber's "Der Freischütz."

John M. Stahl has started filming "The Dangerous Age," an original story by Frances Irene Reels, for Louis B. Mayer. The cast includes Lewis Stone, Ruth Clifford and Myrtle Steadman.

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A Round of London Galleries

London, June 16

Special Correspondence

A FEW days after writing my remarks for these columns on the dilatoriness of wealthy English provincials in buying first-class works of art for their local galleries came a copy of The Christian Science Monitor with a leader on "Academics and Opposition." There is a sentence in this article which touches thoughtfully the problem of the provincial art gallery. It is this, "By the '80s the story-telling picture in England had reached a pinnacle of success seemingly far above the reach of the most determined assault." And later, "The Academy was forced to realize that art is a safer investment, a more reliable asset, than fashion."

Now, although the Academy has advanced a good deal further than the story-telling picture, there are still a large number of societies which have not; and this means that many pictures of this class are still painted. The moan of the cultured curator in the average provincial gallery is that he is subject to a committee composed of people to whom the "painted popular tale" is the end of art. These committees for the most part are made up of the successful local grocer and candlestick maker, and while these gentlemen may be excellent judges of sugar and brass, they are seldom judges of paint, and yet the curator, who is generally a man of taste and discernment, actually has his judgment vetoed by such obvious incompetency.

More often than not, to enter a provincial gallery and meet the curator is to receive an apology for the stuff he has to show you. In one large municipal gallery I have in mind, there are some superb water colors by a famous artist which cost out a mere song. And if the curator had not overruled the decision of his committee and bought these jewels of his collection out of his own pocket, the public of that place would never have enjoyed these important examples. The remedy for such a state of things obviously is to have on these selecting and buying committees artists and connoisseurs who know something of the nature of the material that picture galleries should be made of. In the main, these places are still living in the '80s and the work of all these years by the New English Art Club, the International, and, recently, the Royal Academy has not yet permeated throughout the country sufficiently to have any salutary effect upon the taste of it.

Now the grocer is an estimable fellow in his way, but just as he would take no artists' opinion on the quality of pickles or tea, so should he not be expected to give an opinion which has weight as to whether a picture should be bought for the benefit of the community or not. He may be an excellent town councillor who dispenses the public funds with care and discretion, but in this matter of art he cannot, as a rule, know what is a good investment and what is not.

But there are exceptions. I know of one precious little gallery in Scotland, solely in the hands of the local grocer, a man of parts, modest and shrewd, and with a knowledge of the painting of the Scotch schools (which chiefly comprise the little collection) that is deep and discriminating. And it is a disconcerting paradox after my previous remarks about grocers and artists that I would trust his judgment in a certain type of picture far more than I would that of a great number of artists I know.

At the St. George's Gallery, London, is an exhibition of Swiss landscapes by Adrian P. Allinson. He is not unknown to Londoners, for he is a regu-

lar contributor to the London Group, having migrated from the New English Art Club to the new gallery of other students of the Slade School, where he gained a scholarship in 1910. While at the Slade School an interest in scenic painting was aroused which materialized later in 1915, when several operas were designed by him for Sir Thomas Beecham. This work, requiring a certain convention of practical arrangement, influenced very directly his landscape painting, and it is in these Swiss landscapes that he has at last freed himself from formula. For the past two years Mr. Allinson has exhibited at the Royal Academy.

But the present exhibition shows a new phase in his career. It contains evidence of the recently acquired conscious ability to express with some ease the subtleties of the technique which beset his path. His technique, acquired through the years of struggle, common to all artists, has now arrived at a point where it can freely express the variable mood of mountain scenery. Those who know the decorative painting of the mountains of Scotland and the Alps will find in this exhibition a new aim. In the rigid stylized decorative landscape of his past period he sacrificed the "heart" to the "head." But in these scenes from Switzerland he is concerned with the "heart" in relation to nature. For in these his is not merely to please but to stir, through the eyes the wide world of emotions which we all experience in our contact with nature's great architecture. He has realized that pictures have a fundamental effect on the emotions and feelings apart from pleasing the eye in color and harmonious arrangement. Living in Switzerland, surrounded by strongly emotionalized mountain forms and realizing the impossibility of representation methods to express what he now has to say, Mr. Allinson in these Swiss landscapes aims at a far more elusive and difficult achievement than his natural ability and perhaps false progress has evidenced heretofore. We now find him on the same vast horizon as Roerich and others, and the work shown has definite promise of fulfillment of purpose in the difficult road he has chosen.

If it were possible to talk in terms of color notation in painting as we can of sound notation in music, it would be then easy to convey in words the subtleties of the work of these such as these and to musical composition. Unfortunately, this is at present impossible, but the visitor with "the eyes to see" and "the ears to hear" will readily find the music in these pictures and catch something of their variable rhythms.

The New English Art Club still lives up to its title. Thirty years have not done for it what a similar period has for most other art societies. It has not stood still. It is still "New." Clausen, Sargent, Orpen, John, Steer and McEwen, these are the brilliant children of its early years. Today the Spencer brothers, the Nashes, Charles Ginner, and Sir C. J. Holmes are the new generation to which we must look for the high standard maintained by the club within its walls, and judging from the present exhibition, we shall not be disappointed. D. S. McCall, H. Rushbury, Murdoch Bone and R. Schwabe make the water color section distinctive enough, but the "newest" contribution is by Gilbert Spencer. And yet it is the "oldest," for it is conceived in a deliberate archaism. In his "Sermon on the Mount" Mr. Spencer returns to the arbitrary methods of Giotto. Full of profound religious feeling, the picture obeys aesthetic laws that have nothing to do with the realistic laws of nature as shown through the eye.

FARMERS TO TALK SHIP SUBSIDY PLAN

After Dinner With Mr. Harding, Are Willing to Take Message Home, They Say

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President's dinner to "farmers" last evening was a part of the campaign undertaken by the Administration to gain support for its ship subsidy policy. The official links between the Administration and the farmers of the country in this instance were Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, both of whom control farm publications having wide circulation. In particular it is desired to offset the propaganda against the ship subsidy which is very active.

It was obvious from the selection of the guests that an effort was made to concentrate on critical middle western states. By the representation of the National Farm Bureau Federation was present, but the Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa departments of that organization were represented. The President also had an eye on the South in the selection of Charles S. Barrett, chairman of the United States Shipping Board. After the dinner it was said that all who were present had agreed to take the message they had received into their respective communities but that they were unable to pledge themselves or the organizations they represented to the support of the measure.

The following persons were present: The President; Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Arthur Capper; Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Charles S. Barrett, National Farmers' Union, Washington, D. C.; John L. Boland, Missouri Farm Bureau; O. E. Bradfield, Xenia, O.; W. S. Hill, South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation; Mitchell, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Des Moines, Ia.; John T. Orr, Texas Cotton Marketing Association, Dallas, Tex.; A. C. Page, Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago; J. F. Reed, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, Manhattan, Minn.; John Tromble, Kansas State Farm Union, Salina, Kan.; and D. A. Wallace, Minnesota farmer, St. Paul, Minn.

The President's guests listened to an exposition of the advantage the American Merchant Marine would give to the farming community as set forth by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board. After the dinner it was said that all who were present had agreed to take the message they had received into their respective communities but that they were unable to pledge themselves or the organizations they represented to the support of the measure.

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RADIO OPENS NEW FIELD TO WOMEN

Offers Attractive Business Career, Chicago Teacher Believes

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30.—That women will play an important part in the future development of radio is being emphasized during the first National Radio Exposition, in session here. "America women have a wonderful field in this new industry," Miss Elizabeth Berner, an instructor at the Lane Technical High School, declared in her address on the topic "Woman's Part in the Radio Field."

"As the science of radio advances and the industry itself grows, women will take a more important part," Miss Berner added. "The first appeal of radio to woman is the receiving set, listening in to music—the artistic side of it. Just now, as a mother, she is interested because these radio concerts have a tendency to keep her children home evenings. But when this interest wears off women will turn to the commercial side, and in that I see for her great possibilities. She should learn the Continental Morse code, for that will prepare her for the commercial world in this new industry, if she has an inclination for a business career."

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES UNDER FIRE FOR IRREGULARITY

Action on Legislation in Absence of Quorum Brings Protest from Clean Government Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 30.—The recent action, or pretense of action, on the part of the House Committee on Rules, in recalling the Woodruff-Johnson resolution for an investigation of war profiteering after it had been reported to the House, and then preventing its further consideration by refusing to place the measure again on the calendar, has resulted in an inquiry into the practice of the committee, of which Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, is chairman, of acting upon proposed legislation in the absence of a quorum. The propriety of such a course is questioned by the Women's Clean Government Organization, recently formed, which has made a formal protest.

The organization quoted a virtual admission by Mr. Campbell that the committee acted upon legislation in the absence of a majority of its members. He even went further, it declared, and stated that this important committee which controls, with few exceptions, the House action on all measures, is accustomed to act without a quorum, and that it had done so even during the World War, when subjects of vital importance were constantly before it. He condoned this action on the ground that some members of the committee could not be induced to remain in the capital to attend meetings.

Could Prevent in House
Commenting on this practice, the Clean Government Organization says: "The disclosures in regard to the practices of this important committee show how a few members of Congress have in their power to take advantage of the advantage of indifference or absent members and kill or promote legislation according to their will or fancy, and it has been shown recently that whether or not a vote could be taken on a resolution introduced by members of the House of Representatives depended on the will of the chairman of the Committee on Rules. In that instance, the

REMOVAL ASKED, OHIO MAYOR QUILTS

Mr. Oles Feels Youngstown Does Not Appreciate Him

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 30.—George L. Oles, elected Mayor of Youngstown, on an independent ticket, after a sensational campaign, today resigned from office, after six stormy months of administration.

A petition asking for Oles' removal as Mayor was filed with Governor Davis a few days ago. The Mayor was charged with incompetency and with accepting graft.

A statement given out by Mr. Oles said that "My head is full of public troubles and praise, enough to last me the rest of my life; and asserted that 'no matter what I do, I make enemies.'"

He attacked business men who signed petitions to retain "at war-time wages" 25 policemen whom he discharged.

"Talk about a thankless job," the statement continued, "if there ever was one on earth, there is none compared to this. I have given away \$2500 of the hardest-earned money I have ever earned or will earn, and I receive five thank-yous. Wonderful!"

Mr. Oles was referring to his giving his salary to charity.

"I cut the city budget for next year to \$800,000," he added, "and only one taxpayer wrote to thank me. I cleaned out my old diamond (Public Square) and made it green. I have practically cleaned the town of cancer. Many a notorious building is standing empty."

"I have put Youngstown on the map, not only in this country, but throughout the world," said the statement, listing a dozen countries in which stories about Mr. Oles' methods have been published.

CHURCHMEN FIGHT FOR NEW DRY LAW

Oakland Christian Citizens' League Begins Campaign

OAKLAND, Cal., June 22 (Special Correspondence).—The Christian Citizens League formed here recently, will strive to educate the people concerning the necessity for adoption of the Wright law—making the Volstead act a part of the state laws of California—and of assisting in the passage of that law, which will be subjected to a referendum by the electorate on the ballot at the general election, Nov. 7.

Representatives of 19 Protestant churches organized the league, and have divided into districts a large part of Oakland for a house-to-house canvass to further this educational campaign. The league now has about 500 members. Four-minute talks are made by members every Sunday in each of the churches represented.

N. F. Turner, president of the league, which is nonpartisan and interdenominational, and includes representatives of approximately 50 percent of the churches in its territory. Plans have been made for the establishment of branches of the organization in San Francisco, Alameda, Berkeley, Richmond, and that work of Oakland not already covered.

Arrangements also are being made for the establishment of branches in Southern California. This year's work will be almost entirely in the interest of the campaign for the passage of the Wright act, because members of the league, as well as police and other state and city authorities throughout California believe this to be the most necessary bit of legislation on the program this fall. The league, however, will not disband after this fight is won, but will continue its work for the adoption of other measures looking to general public welfare and betterment.

BIG GROWTH AHEAD FOR PACIFIC SLOPE

Should Have 12,000,000 Population by 1932, Recent Survey of Its 11 States Shows

BERKELEY, Cal., June 22 (Special Correspondence).—The Pacific slope will have a population of 12,000,000 in 1932, and California will have 10,000,000 inhabitants by 1950, according to a survey of population conditions and changes, just completed by Robert Sibley, editor of the Journal of Electricity and Western Industry.

Mr. Sibley was given the only degree of Doctor of Electrical Engineering ever conferred by the University of California, this month, for this survey, the first of its kind ever made in the West. In the general summary of his report, as presented to the University of California, Mr. Sibley says:

"We who are living in the 11 states west of the Rocky Mountains are living in a great empire whose growth in the last score of years promises to be eclipsed only by the development of the next decade. Taking a conservative estimate of the building programs of the 6225 industries in the West, valued at more than \$50,000,000, for the next 10 years, we have a \$15,000,000,000 market for equipment and supplies alone. This amount provides for such articles as steel, \$725,000,000; lumber, \$650,000,000; cement, \$250,000,000; motor-driven machinery, \$250,000,000; electrical material, \$250,000,000; paint, \$115,000,000; elevator equipment, \$100,000,000; hardware and nails, \$80,000,000; material building, \$70,000,000; glass, \$60,000,000, and heating systems \$50,000,000.

"California alone will have, within the next 10 years, an increased amount of hydro-electric power which, at the minimum, will not be less than 1,750,000 horsepower. Of this total, the Southern California Edison Company already has opened a plan for the development of 1,000,000 new horsepower. When it is considered that 25 horsepower will operate 1 1/2 large factories, the immense significance of this added power will be realized. It means thousands of new employees, and consequent increase in population of the State, that will bring it up with the denser manufacturing centers of the eastern states.

"The west-of-the-Rockies states, with their boundless and undeveloped resources, facing the Pacific Ocean, on which lives half of the population of the earth, will contain 12,000,000 persons in 1932, and they give every promise of being the world-center of commerce and probably of industry."

QUEBEC MINERALS DECLINE GREATLY

Output for 1921 Shows Big Fall-Off in That Industry

QUEBEC, Que., June 25 (Special Correspondence).—Mineral production in the Province of Quebec in 1921 was curtailed by circumstances which affected all branches of trade the world over. In 1920 the mineral production reached the total value of \$28,392,000, practically four times the figure of 1921. The decline came quite as rapidly as was expected. Copper in the governing market of the continent last year, as compared with 1920, dropped from 17.40 to 12.50 cents a pound, lead from 8 cents to 4.70 cents, zinc from 8.10 cents to 4.76 cents. These are among the few metals produced by any extent in Quebec. The market for chromite and magnesite also ceased.

According to the figures just given out by the Provincial Government the industry's output in 1920 was \$28,392,000; last year it was only \$15,522,000. The decline extended to both the main divisions, one covering the mining field and the other building materials, the latter including some manufactured and clay products. The chief article produced was asbestos, which was credited with \$14,749,000 of the total value in 1920, and but \$5,199,000 in 1921. In shipments the decline was from 179,800 tons of fiber to 87,400 tons. The decline in price was from an average of \$81.99 a ton in 1920 to \$59.44 a ton in 1921. The other mineral substances set out in the report include chromite, copper and sulphur ore, dolomite, feldspar, gold, silver, graphite, kaolin and fire clay, magnesite, mica, mineral paints, quartz and silica rock, and zinc and lead ores. None of these reached a value of \$100,000 and most of them showed under \$50,000.

In the section of building materials and clay products the decline in 1920 from the previous year's record, while general, was less than in the mineral section. The values of the chief products in 1921 was: Brick \$1,198,000, cement \$5,410,000, granite \$369,000, lime \$624,000, limestone \$1,523,000, marble \$167,000, building sand \$263,000, sandstone \$2300, slate \$48,000, tile, pottery, etc., \$280,000.

SIR HENRY BARWELL VOICES IMPRESSIONS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—On the eve of his departure for home, the Premier of South Australia, Sir Henry Barwell, gave a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to the impressions gained during his flying trip through Canada. In both public addresses and private conversations while here he expressed eagerness for the greater development of trade between his country and Canada and the United States.

As regards trade relations between Australia and Canada he saw the possibility of extending to the latter the advantage of both countries. He was glad to find a friendly feeling existing between the people of Canada and the United States. There seems to be a strong feeling that the world's balance lies and would continue to lie with the Anglo-Saxon race. Sir Henry stated further that he was of the opinion that all Australians visiting the Old Country should go or return by way of America and he hoped that Canadians and Americans generally who could afford to do so would see the wisdom of visiting Australia.

Bolshevik Order Finest Raiment

Entire Delegation to Be Outfitted by an English Tailor

THE HAGUE, June 30 (By The Associated Press).—Hurry-up orders have been given by the prominent members of the Soviet delegation for complete wardrobes to be delivered as soon as possible.

The entire delegation visited an English tailor, who began cutting cloth for morning and evening clothes, with all the trimmings of gentility. The Bolsheviks desire to have complete wardrobes in a hurry has given rise to much speculation as to what social functions Queen Wilhelmina will arrange upon her return to The Hague, whether Maxim Litvinoff and his associates will be asked to meet the Queen and whether they will accept the invitation if it is extended.

The delegation apparently is settling down for a long seaside season.

SOUTH WILL SEND 20,000,000 MELONS

Growers Co-operate to Stimulate Production of Crop

NEW YORK, June 29 (Special Correspondence).—Within the next four weeks approximately 20,000,000 watermelons, packed in about 20,000 cars, will be sent up from the south to northern markets. The crop is reported to be "the biggest and finest that has ever been produced."

The presence of boll weevil in the cotton fields and the growing tendency toward diversified crops in the South are largely responsible for the increase in watermelon production. In Georgia alone 20,000 added acres have been devoted to the crop.

Watermelon growers have formed co-operative associations and are producing melons of splendid quality by using only selected seed and by carefully pruning the vines. On many farms only one vine is allowed to a hill and one melon to a vine. The co-operative associations have also made the methods of sanding and grading the crop come up to the modern standard.

For the first time official mention has been made of the watermelon crop. Thomas W. Hardwick, Governor of Georgia, recently issued a proclamation congratulating the State on the success of the crop, saying:

"I, Thomas W. Hardwick, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, and designate the week of July 3, 1922, as Watermelon Week, and urge the co-operation of governors of other states and fellow-Americans in disposing of this great crop."

At the watermelon distributing station of this region, at Kearny, N. J., several hundred carloads of watermelon are received daily during the height of the season. The grower gets about 25 cents each for his melons at the shipping point, and the freight and distribution charges bring the price of the melons up to about 50 cents each.

GAME PROTECTION IN SOUTH PLANNED

Conference Called in Alabama by Commissioner

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 26 (Special Correspondence).—A state-wide meeting of sportsmen and persons interested in the protection of game and fish has been called for Sept. 13 and 14 by I. T. Quinn, Alabama Commissioner of Conservation. The meeting will be held at Montgomery for the purpose of discussing present game protection laws and determining what changes, if any, should be recommended to the Legislature at its regular session in January. The call for the meeting followed conferences held by Commissioner Quinn with officers of game and fish associations and other persons in Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, and other cities.

Among the particular subjects to be discussed are: Enactment of laws preventing the firing of forests, changes in the open season on game birds, and regulation of fishing during certain months.

It is expected that every county in the State will be represented at Montgomery and it is believed that far-reaching results will be obtained from the meeting.

BUILDING SYSTEM TO SOLVE INDUSTRY'S CHIEF PROBLEM

F. D. Roosevelt Reveals Plan to Adjust Costs by Providing Steady Employment

NEW YORK, June 28 (Special Correspondence).—Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of the board of 11 governors of the newly organized American Construction Council, has made public an outline of work planned for the first year. The council, which aims to remedy the fundamental problem in the construction industry, that of unsteady employment, intends to adjust building costs, the housing shortage and winter unemployment by standardization and through co-operation of construction activity.

The council also intends to carry on a campaign to have the building trades made a part of the manual training in the public schools so as to provide more efficient carpenters and bricklayers.

The statement made by Mr. Roosevelt declares that the adoption of a construction system similar to that of Canada will enable builders to work successfully all winter. This system has been used in Minnesota, and it has been found that cement can be mixed under conditions which overcome the destructive tendency of the cold weather.

MAZAMAS TO CLIMB THREE LOFTY PEAKS

August Outing of Oregon's Society of Mountain Climbers Will Be to "Three Sisters"

PORTLAND, Ore., June 29 (Special Correspondence).—The Mazamas, Oregon's society of mountain climbers, will go on their annual summer outing trip this year to the Three Sisters, a trinity of snow-clad peaks in the southern part of the State. They will start Aug. 5 and will return to Portland Aug. 20, according to present plans.

They expect to establish a base camp near the foot of one of the Sisters, and from there send climbing parties to the top of all three. These peaks are about 10,000 feet high. The middle and south Sisters are comparatively easy of ascent, but the north Sister offers greater difficulties. All, however, have been scaled on previous occasions.

The Mazamas do not intend to confine their outing activities solely to peak-scaling while on this trip. There are several little-known mountain lakes in the vicinity of Three Sisters which will be visited. Several botanists will accompany the expedition and make studies of the flora of that region. Geologists in the party will study the sleeping craters, cinder cones and lava flows of the Sisters, which present one of the most recent evidences of volcanic activity to be found in Oregon. In what is known as the Belknap crater, the lava is of so recent origin from a geologic standpoint that the forest growth is only beginning to take roots on the lower slopes. Higher up, great glaciers with deep blue-green crevasses, are to be found.

The Mazamas' starting rendezvous for the trip will be at Eugene. From Eugene, they will travel 75 miles by stage to a point on the McKenzie highway in the Cascades. They will hike from there six miles over mountain trails to the permanent camp site.

Within the past 20 years, the Mazamas have scaled every lofty mountain peak in Oregon and Washington.

PRESIDENT GOING HOME FOR FOURTH

Will Aid Marion Celebrate 100th Anniversary

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Plans made by President Harding to return next week to the now famous "front porch" on the occasion of the celebration by Marion of the centennial of its founding were revealed today and show that he expects to be absent a week from Washington.

He is expected to leave Washington by automobile for Gettysburg, Pa., where late tomorrow he will witness the east coast expeditionary force of the marine corps re-enact Pickett's famous charge. He will stay overnight at the marine camp.

The journey will be resumed Sunday, and the President will reach Marion late Monday. He is expected to remain there until Tuesday.

The President's quarters at Gettysburg are described as resembling a bungalow of which the walls and roof are of canvas tents joined together, each tent forming a communicating room. The President's own group of tents will include a private room for his own use, two reception rooms, two sleeping rooms and a bath. The whole "Gettysburg White House" as built by the marine corps for its distinguished camp site, consists of 45 tents.

JERSEY TUNNEL WORK HELD UP

NEW YORK, June 30.—Work on the New York and New Jersey vehicular tunnel was stopped temporarily in Jersey City yesterday when policemen refused to let the contractors begin digging in Provost Street, in the rear of the Erie railroad yards.

The explanation was that the contractors had not obtained a permit from the Jersey City Building Department. Today, the New York and New Jersey Vehicular Tunnel Commission sought an injunction restraining the Jersey City authorities from interfering with the work.

COALITION UNIONIST WINS

LONDON, June 30.—The by-election in East Nottingham yesterday resulted in a victory for J. P. Houtton, the Coalition Unionist candidate, who received 19,404 votes. It was a three-cornered contest. W. Jones, co-operative Labor candidate, received 5431 votes and W. Graham, Independent Liberal, 4055.

WEST CANVASSED FOR SHIP CARGOES

Emergency Fleet Corporation Goes Out After New Business

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30.—The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation is making an effort to obtain cargoes for American vessels from the great Mississippi valley. An office for this purpose is being made ready in Chicago. T. Park Hay will be in charge. Other offices will be opened later in other cities of the middle west. The first of these was opened in St. Louis, Mo., some time ago.

"After the war, cargoes went begging," Mr. Hay told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "Not so now, however. Space is begging for cargo. We need the business and the Shipping Board is establishing these offices to facilitate the best possible service."

Efforts will be made to get in touch with all manufacturers and shippers. No direct booking will be done from the new office; its work, rather, will be to line up future cargoes. The interests of all lines flying the American flag will be furthered, Mr. Hay said. Sailing dates, freight rates and other information desired will be furnished. Any complaints heard will be investigated. A co-operative relationship with chambers of commerce, traffic associations and other business organizations will be established.

FARMERS TO ENTER QUEBEC POLITICS

Will Run Candidates Opposed to Both Official Parties

MONTREAL, June 27 (Special Correspondence).—At a convention of the United Farmers of Quebec held in Montreal, with over 200 delegates present from many parts of the Province, it was unanimously decided to enter straight agrarian candidates in the next provincial general election campaign in opposition to both the Liberal and Conservative nominees. It was declared at the convention that under the present party system the interests of agriculture were frequently subordinated to purely partisan political interests. As a result the needs of the farmers had not been heeded.

In addition to a demand for the creating of two new cabinet portfolios, every phase of social, political and industrial activity is covered in the program adopted. The elimination of all political influence for public service bodies is demanded. The encouragement of temperance societies, provision for grants to the heads of large families and the waging of a sustained warfare against public exploitation are made prominent features.

The establishment of a system of rural schools, somewhat along the lines of the schemes already in operation in Ontario and Manitoba, is demanded. Encouragement is to be lent to the formation of co-operative societies which tend to the improvement of farm conditions. Many other demands are included in the program of the new party.

WILL BE "THE FRIEND IN NEED" THIS WINTER. PREPARE THE ALL-GAS KITCHEN NOW

GAS

Will Be "The Friend in Need" This Winter. Prepare the All-Gas Kitchen Now

COAL prices are high now. With the continuation of the coal strike, prices will probably go higher. When winter comes, it may be impossible to get coal at all. Then will those living in the city where gas is available realize their advantages over those who cannot obtain it.

Save what coal you have now for winter; make your furnace heat the kitchen while it is heating the other rooms in the house.

With steam or hot water install a radiator in your kitchen or a register where hot air is used. Many find that they can secure enough heat by simply leaving the kitchen door open. You will in this way get all the work out of your coal now too expensive to use for cooking.

Do your cooking with gas. Have an all-gas kitchen, for all-year-round housekeeping. Remember this—no matter what price coal is now, or will be, gas for cooking is a cheap method, because you can control it—keep it down to doing just the work you have to do without waste. And you pay for just what you use after you have used it, not before.

We will send to you without cost or obligation a representative who will show you how you can heat your kitchen from the central heating plant, thus saving fuel costs. We have done this in thousands of cases where the all-gas kitchen is now installed. Simply drop us a line, call at any of our offices, or telephone Beach 7060.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW HAVEN'S MAY EARNINGS BETTER THAN ESTIMATED

Gratifying Gain Is Made Over April Returns—Five Months' Showing

May earnings of the New Haven Railroad were much better than preliminary estimates had indicated. The expectation was that gross would be approximately \$9,748,000; it actually amounted to \$10,423,348, a gain of \$675,348, or 7.8 per cent, over April. The increase was practically all in freight revenues.

It is interesting to note that freight earnings were more than \$1,000,000 larger than in May, 1921, while passenger revenues were \$288,000 less than a year ago.

As a result of the improvement in gross, the deficit after charges in May was not much larger than in April, notwithstanding the fact that maintenance expenditures were increased \$634,700, or 19 per cent. The May deficit after fixed charges was \$284,473, compared with the April deficit of \$225,590.

For the first five months of 1922 New Haven fell only \$641,561 short of earnings fixed charges. If June results turn out no better than those of May, the deficit after charges for the first six months of the year would be less than \$1,000,000, which would not be much of a handicap to overcome in the second half-year, in which period the larger portion of New Haven's net earnings is ordinarily made.

The following shows results by months since the first of the year:

	Gross	Net	Def
January	\$8,724,503	\$8,521,545	\$202,958
February	\$8,727,023	\$8,528,208	\$198,815
March	\$10,202,220	\$10,000,000	\$202,220
April	\$9,748,000	\$9,545,750	\$202,250
May	\$10,423,348	\$10,221,099	\$202,249
Five months	\$47,997,590	\$46,516,761	\$1,480,829

*Surplus.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$8,442,305	\$7,598,524
Operating expenses	1,429,635	1,159,551
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$38,610,686	\$40,235,127
Operating expenses	5,310,131	4,783,765

GREAT NORTHERN

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$7,690,282	\$7,315,244
Operating expenses	754,891	153,497
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$33,487,354	\$33,453,184
Operating expenses	1,548,377	1,232,732

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$7,378,960	\$7,037,078
Operating expenses	1,200,136	624,676
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$11,621,547	\$12,018,536
Operating expenses	1,960,041	1,248,983

ROCK ISLAND LINES

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$10,055,548	\$10,813,154
Operating expenses	8,223,110	9,293,098
Net operating revenue	1,832,438	1,519,056
Operating income	1,283,653	1,128,128
Gross income	1,339,326	1,208,351
Deductions	1,178,768	1,293,824
Net income	160,558	91,527

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,983,678	\$1,975,593
Operating expenses	309,321	314,183
Net income	1,275,356	1,041,410
Five months:		
Operating revenue	\$9,705,044	\$9,963,025
Operating expenses	1,299,492	1,227,689
Net income	2,485,765	2,348,966

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$13,504,519	\$13,494,297
Operating expenses	10,493,550	\$9,229,323
Operating income	1,993,919	1,116,938
Net operating revenue	2,001,387	1,111,611
For five months:		
Operating revenue	\$67,721,019	\$67,232,607
Operating expenses	49,884,903	\$45,088,174
Operating income	9,836,088	2,003,216
Net income	9,486,723	1,609,225

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$2,208,911	\$1,924,903
Operating expenses	209,483	147,016
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$10,349,618	\$10,720,454
Operating expenses	794,429	373,950
Operating income	9,555,189	10,346,504

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,995,271	\$2,024,391
Operating expenses	98,482	119,870
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$9,729,023	\$10,720,454
Operating expenses	708,018	140,673
Operating income	8,991,005	10,579,781

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$2,208,911	\$1,924,903
Operating expenses	209,483	147,016
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$10,349,618	\$10,720,454
Operating expenses	794,429	373,950
Operating income	9,555,189	10,346,504

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$6,288,035	\$5,375,820
Operating expenses	1,703,262	153,681
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$31,524,541	\$31,776,924
Operating expenses	8,537,036	3,948,662
Operating income	\$22,987,505	\$27,828,262

JERSEY CENTRAL

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$4,259,173	\$4,194,358
Operating expenses	40,134	\$363,504
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$19,786,375	\$20,722,908
Operating expenses	1,977,006	2,426,106
Operating income	\$17,809,369	\$18,296,802

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$4,596,616	\$4,826,528
Operating expenses	1,230,128	1,251,614
Deductions	104,748	500,220
Balance	1,125,380	374,694
Five months:		
Operating revenue	\$20,722,103	\$22,488,740
Operating expenses	5,012,878	\$5,007,068
Deductions	519,169	802,384
Balance	4,490,709	2,196,285

HUDSONS AND ESSEX CHEAPER

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$4,596,616	\$4,826,528
Operating expenses	1,230,128	1,251,614
Deductions	104,748	500,220
Balance	1,125,380	374,694
Five months:		
Operating revenue	\$20,722,103	\$22,488,740
Operating expenses	5,012,878	\$5,007,068
Deductions	519,169	802,384
Balance	4,490,709	2,196,285

PHILADELPHIA LOAN

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$4,596,616	\$4,826,528
Operating expenses	1,230,128	1,251,614
Deductions	104,748	500,220
Balance	1,125,380	374,694
Five months:		
Operating revenue	\$20,722,103	\$22,488,740
Operating expenses	5,012,878	\$5,007,068
Deductions	519,169	802,384
Balance	4,490,709	2,196,285

LONDON STOCK MARKET TRADING MORE BRISK TODAY

LONDON, June 30.—Despite the approach of the week-end holiday, trading on the Stock Exchange was more brisk today and sentiment was confident. Dollar descriptions were dull as a result of threatened labor troubles on railroads in the United States. On repurchases home rails displayed buoyancy. There was a fair inquiry for Argentine rails which were steadier.

In the gilt-edged list optimism was again in evidence and the tone was firm. French loans were well maintained. Changes in oils were irregular because of adjustments. Royal Dutch was 39½. Shell Transport 411-16 and Mexican Eagle 3-5-16.

There was a broader demand for Kafirs at higher levels. Moderate realizing occurred in rubber issues. Industrials were again good in spots, and sentiment was more cheerful. Hudson Bay was 8-13-16.

Consols for money 57½. Grand Trunk 1½. De Beers 12. Rand Mines 2½. Money 8 per cent; discount rates—short bills 2½ per cent; three months' bills 2-4-25-16 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:	Boston	New York
Call loans—	4½%	4½%
Renewal rate—	4½%	4½%
Outside com'l paper—	4½%	4½%
Year money—	4½%	4½%
Customers' com'l p's—	4½%	4½%
Individ cus. col. p's—	5%	5%
Bar silver in New York—	70½c	70½c
Bar silver in London—	70½c	70½c
Mexican dollars—	54½c	54½c
Bar gold in London—	33s 7d	34s 2d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)—	127-32	
Domestic bar silver—	99½c	99½c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative foreign institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:	F.C.
Boston	4%
New York	4%
Philadelphia	4%
Cleveland	4%
Richmond	4%
Atlanta	4%
Chicago	4%
St. Louis	4%
Kansas City	4%
Minneapolis	4%
Dallas	4%
San Antonio	4%
Amsterdam	4%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year ago today—	\$54,000,000	\$85,500,000
Balance	18,000,000	95,000,000
Net year ago today—	15,692,055	
Excess for month—	1,459,000,000	
Excess for June, 1921—	1,202,071,051	
Excess for June, 1922—	497,000,000	
Excess for June, 1922—	15,664,788	68,900,000

Spot, Boston delivery

Prime Eligible Banks—		
60@90 days	3½	3½ %
90@120 days	3½	3½
Under 30 days	3½	3½
Bass Known Banks—		
60@90 days	3½	3½
90@60 days	3½	3½
Under 30 days	3½	3½
Prime Private Bankers—		
60@90 days	3½	3½
90@60 days	3½	3½
Under 30 days	3½	3½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges—	are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.
Sterling—	Current 44½, Previous 44½, Parity 44½
Cables—	Current 44½, Previous 44½, Parity 44½
Francs—	Current 8.28, Previous 8.28, Parity 8.28
Guineas—	Current 33.75, Previous 33.75, Parity 33.75
Marka—	Current 0.0275, Previous 0.0275, Parity 0.0275
Swiss francs—	Current 1.89, Previous 1.89, Parity 1.89
Belgian francs—	Current 7.98, Previous 7.98, Parity 7.98
Kronen (Austria)—	Current 0.0067, Previous 0.0067, Parity 0.0067
Denmark—	Current 21.25, Previous 21.25, Parity 21.25
Norway—	Current 16.25, Previous 16.25, Parity 16.25
Grece—	Current 2.25, Previous 2.25, Parity 2.25
Argentine—	Current 1.23, Previous 1.23, Parity 1.23
Russia—	Current 0.025, Previous 0.025, Parity 0.025
Poland—	Current 0.025, Previous 0.025, Parity 0.025
Hungary—	Current 0.025, Previous 0.025, Parity 0.025
Yugoslavia—	Current 0.025, Previous 0.025, Parity 0.025
Finland—	Current 0.025, Previous 0.025, Parity 0.025
Turkey—	Current 0.025, Previous 0.025, Parity 0.025
Shanghai—	Current 79.25, Previous 79.25, Parity 79.25
Hong Kong—	Current 58.15, Previous 58.15, Parity 58.15
Bombay—	Current 28.75, Previous 28.75, Parity 28.75
Yokohama—	Current 47.50, Previous 47.50, Parity 47.50
Brazil—	Current 13.60, Previous 13.60, Parity 13.60
Uruguay—	Current 80.3750, Previous 80.3750, Parity 80.3750
Chile—	Current 75.75, Previous 75.75, Parity 75.75
Calcutta—	Current 28.50, Previous 28.50, Parity 28.50

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

Public Utility Earnings

THIRD AVENUE	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,272,282	\$1,271,059
Operating expenses	267,657	163,100
Net income	69,851	\$40,137
Eleven months:		
Operating revenue	\$12,900,292	\$12,773,741
Operating expenses	2,357,935	1,432,568
Net income	144,816	\$24,256

*Deficit.

DUQUESNE LIGHT

	1922	1921
Gross	\$1,293,773	\$8,131
Net	516,475	\$66,017
From Jan. 1:		
Gross	\$6,914,745	\$147,513
Net	3,038,232	\$11,084

*Increase.

COMMONWEALTH POWER

	1922	1921
Gross earnings	\$2,604,292	\$2,558,284
Expenses, taxes	1,702,209	1,725,154
Fixed charges	651,474	628,241
Net income	250,609	204,889
From Jan. 1:		
Gross	\$13,321,507	\$13,282,785
Expenses, taxes	8,547,451	8,853,728
Fixed charges	2,212,579	2,068,901
Net income	2,561,477	2,360,156

*Increase.

ARKANSAS LIGHT & POWER

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$72,105	\$66,675
Operating expenses	21,208	15,004
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$1,099,812	\$1,191,077
Operating expenses	394,020	243,248
Surplus	84,910	\$10,916

*Deficit.

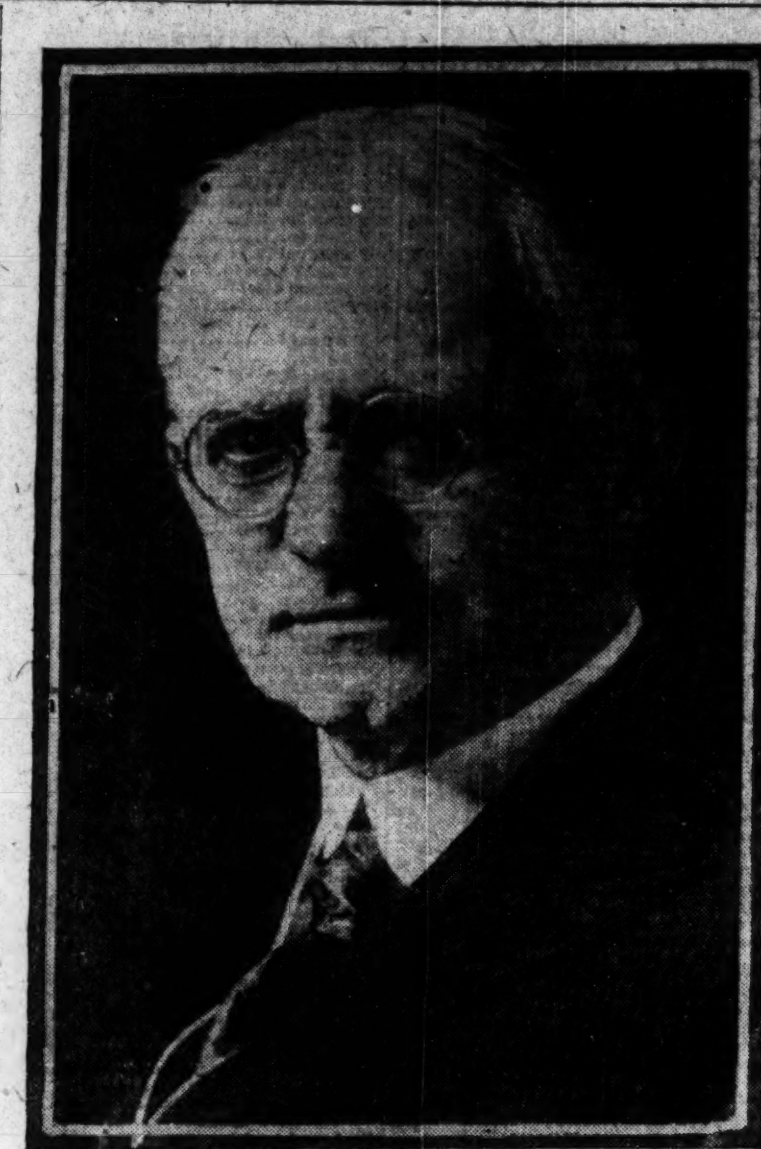


Photo © by Paul Thompson

George Eastman

THAT America leads the other nations of the world in the production and development of cameras and photographic supplies is largely due to the enterprise of the man who made "picture taking" possible to everyone.

George Eastman was reared in Waterville, N. Y., his family moving to Rochester, N. Y., however, while he was still a lad, and there circumstances made it necessary for him to seek work. Young Eastman took up duties in an insurance office at \$3 a week from which he worked up in due time to a bank position paying him \$100 a year.

Experimenting, and inventing small contrivances became a hobby with Eastman, and becoming interested in photography, he paid a local photographer \$5 for detailed instructions in the "wet plate" process then being used.

Mr. Eastman saw the commercial possibilities and the practical advantage in a "dry plate" over the process then in use, and, working out a formula for a gelatin paste, he began manufacturing the new ready-made plates on a small scale. His product met with success, and soon after a concern in New York City contracted for the entire output of Eastman's plant.

Difficulties were encountered, however, which almost swept the little business away. First it was discovered that age dulled the plates, and large stock had to be replaced. Then, suddenly, Eastman's formula refused to work, but undaunted the young manufacturer went to England and made arrangements which enabled him to take over the crisis.

In 1885 Mr. Eastman revolutionized photography by introducing the roll film and three years later came the small practical camera—the kodak. He was also instrumental in developing the film used for motion pictures.

During recent years Mr. Eastman has been active in philanthropic work, and has given millions of dollars to various institutions. He enjoys outdoor exercise, particularly camping in the woods and mountain climbing.

POSITION OF COPPER METAL IS IMPROVED

Substantial Contraction in Surplus Stocks in First Half of the Year

The first half of 1922 finds the statistical position of copper better than it has been since the Armistice in November, 1918. On the first of January of this year surplus stocks of copper, raw and refined, amounted to approximately 800,000,000 pounds. In the six months from Jan. 1 to the first of next month refined production will have amounted to about 525,000,000 pounds (with June estimated), or approximately 85,000,000 pounds a month. Sales of copper for both foreign and domestic account in the first four months of this year amounted to 520,000,000 pounds. May sales amounted to 265,000,000 pounds, and unless a sharp slump should be given to sales in the last two days of June, the current month will show not more than 225,0

SHORT COVERING GIVES IMPETUS TO PRICE RISE

Stock Market Featured by Ralls, Oils, Shipments and Steels

Rails, oils, shipments and steels were the strong features at the opening of today's New York stock market. Short covering, based on the growing conviction that further labor troubles would be averted, gave impetus to the higher range of prices.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis, New York Central, New Haven, Norfolk & Western, American Petroleum, Pan-American Petroleum, General Asphalt, Standard Oil of California, American Ship & Commerce, Atlantic Gulf, Studebaker and Iron Products were the conspicuous issues at initial gains of large fractions to 1 1/2 points.

Foreign conditions remained very unsettled, however, as indicated by yet another low record for the German mark at 0.26 1/2.

Speculative sentiment was more hopefully disposed in the afternoon, owing to the sustained demand for railroad shares many of which were 1 to 2 points higher, intimating the shorts in other quarters.

Oil shares returned strongly and a large number of industrials and specialties ruled from 1 to 3 points above yesterday's closing.

Shipping, equipment and public utilities issues were conspicuously strong. American International Pittsburgh Coal, Baldwin Locomotives, Studebaker, American Steamship and Commerce, Brooklyn Transit, Vanadium and Gulf States Steel, Standard Oil of California showed improvement of between 2 and 3 points.

Call money rose to 5 1/2 per cent later in the session, but Mexican Petroleum and the more obscure oils and specialties closing very firm.

The day's market was decidedly bullish, dealings being largely in the nature of short coverings. Sales approximated 550,000 shares, the smallest total for a full session in many weeks.

**BUSINESS GAIN
IS BECOMING
MORE OBVIOUS**

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Department of Commerce says its statistics to June 20 indicate that the business revival is growing more substantial. The increase in the steel industry continues. May iron production gained 11 per cent over April, and was the largest since January, 1921.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation made the third consecutive monthly gain. Steel ingot production increased 30,000 tons. Many steel products reached new high levels. Building contracts in 27 northeastern states increased \$10,000,000 over the \$32,000,000 April total. The area was 59,600,000 square feet. A new record in value and volume was achieved. All index numbers of construction increased; that for concrete from 157 to 169.

No hard coal, except a little river steam, was produced. Bituminous was close to April figure of 20,000,000 gallons. Gasoline rose to 47.22, 20,000 gallons, another record. Stocks increased 40,000,000 in April. They are now almost 100,000,000 higher than a year prior to January, 1921. Automobile manufacturers expanded in May by 20,000 cars and trucks.

Cotton crops in mills and warehouses continued to decrease. The total in May was less than 4,000,000 bales, compared with 6,290,000 in January and more than 6,000,000 a year ago. Raw cotton manufactured advanced over April and averaged almost 50 per cent more than May, 1921. Wool, silk, and their products also reflected similarly the growth of firm business.

Market movement of all livestock was larger, and prices were higher. Cereals were shipped in far greater volume, with prices higher, except for wheat and flour.

These fundamental improvements resulted in marked lengthening of payrolls. Car loadings made a better effort. Failures declined for the first time in many months, a tenth in number and almost two-fifths in liabilities.

**FIRST NEW WHEAT
ARRIVES IN CHICAGO**

CHICAGO, June 30.—Chicago received its first crop of this season's new wheat Thursday from Central Illinois, consigned to the J. Rosenbaum Grain Company.

It graded No. 4 red, testing 54.6 pounds a bushel, and was sold to the Armour Grain Company at \$1.12, or 3 cents under July. Last season's first car arrived July 1 from Central Illinois, graded No. 2 mixed, and sold at \$1.23 1/2.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The British Empire Steel Corporation is to spend \$10,000,000 on plant and equipment, including \$10,000,000 for new blast furnaces and a blooming mill.

United States Attorney-General Daugherty says he has taken advantage of the invitation to present to the Federal Department of Justice arguments of the contemplated steel mergers.

Counsel for the Eighth and Ninth Circuit Thursday in New York Transit Commission that one-way fares should be turned into profits, the two turned into slight profits in May for the first time in two years.

The plan of recapitalization of the Bureau of Adding Machine Company calls for preferred and 100,000 shares common stock of no par value. The company now has authorized capital of \$20,000,000 common stock, with \$24,750,000 outstanding. It is a syndicate headed by William A. Harlan, and includes J. C. Harlan, and Dominick & Dominick.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open High Low Close June 30

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500 Rooms Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.**RATES** For one person \$2.00 and up. For two persons \$2.00 and up. No extra charge for rooms equipped with twin beds. Every sleeping room has a private connecting bathroom, with Porcelain Tub. Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.

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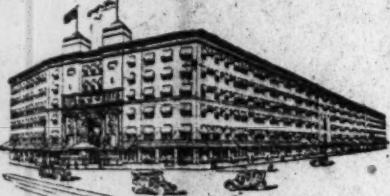
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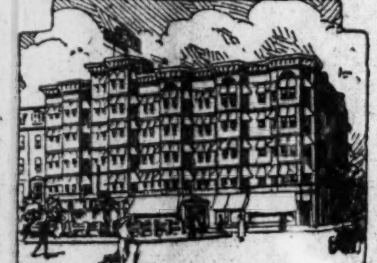
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The Distinctive Boston House A most homelike, attractive hotel for those who demand the best at moderate rates. Ask me to serve you in any way I may.

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Wonderful Combination of Shore and Country! Banish the Restraints of Fashion, and Enjoy the Freedom and Pleasures of Home Life at

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A PARADISE FOR THE CHILDREN Fresh fish supplied daily by local fishermen; vegetables, chickens, eggs, cream and milk from nearby farms. Bowling, tennis, bathing.

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A Hotel Catering to the Most Discriminating Summer Vacationers. Situated on one of New England's best beaches. Broad, elevated piazzas overlooking the ocean. Surf bathing. Dining Room run on American and European Plan. Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Two minutes' walk to entertainment centers.

Spend Fourth at

OCEAN HOUSE, York Beach, Maine

Leading hotel, facing beach, on state road, 70 miles from Boston. Rooms with private bath. Fine bathing, fishing, tennis, golf, good roads. Ideal spot for children.

Special Holiday and July rates.

Booklet. W. M. SIMPSON

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Open June to October. Accommodates 150 guests. Directly overlooks Narragansett Bay and Newport Harbor. Golf—Tennis—Bathing—Garage Facilities.

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NOW OPEN. 45 miles from Boston on shore of lake; fine views, spacious piazzas, modern improvements, bathing, tennis, golf, good roads, water's edge, croquet, booklet. Tel. JAMES DAVIS, Proprietor.

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BELGRADE, MAINE

Located on Snow Pond, one of the largest of the famous Belgrade chain. Excellent fishing, bathing and boating. Large airy bedrooms in Lodge. Cottages adaptable for family. Quiet and restful. Rates moderate.

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July an Excellent Month for Tourists

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Home Table with Hotel Service. Special Parties with Our Own Cars Are Prominent Features.

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North Scituate Beach, P. O. Minot, Mass.

18 Hole GOLF Course, Tennis, Safe Surf Bathing, Saddle Horses

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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person... \$3.00 a day
Two persons (double bed)... \$4.00 a day
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No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

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You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. R. Whipple Corporation. One supply department purchases for all three and not only buys in the best markets of this country, but also imports extensively. This is but one factor which has made the cuisine of these hotels famous.

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Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

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A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

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In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.

The Brocklebank

NEW LONDON, N. H.
Altitude 1400 feet
Overlooks beautiful Lake Sunapee. An unobstructed 100-mile view of mountains, valleys, and lakes.

OUE OWN FARM supplies chicken, certified milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit; fresh fish from the lake. The excellence of the cuisine has been an important factor in establishing our popularity.

Boating, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Croquet and Bowling. BEAUTIFUL WALKS AND DRIVES. Now Open. Special rates to June 15. Why not get acquainted?

THE VICTORIA

Rooms Single or En Suite

A hotel located in the heart of the Back Bay District, catering to discriminating people. Near places of special interest.

Careful attention paid to the comfort of ladies traveling alone.

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The COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL

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INDIAN BARRISTER DECLARES THAT BUREAUCRACY MUST GO

Speech by A. P. Sen Was Disappointment to Those Who Desire Sound Internal Policy

CALCUTTA, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—Last week an important meeting of the Liberal League representing the Moderate Party, was held at Lucknow under the chairmanship of A. P. Sen, a well-known barrister. Mr. Sen remarked that the non-co-operation movement had ended in utter failure and all that remained out of its ruin was a feeble groping at a constructive movement which had no resemblance whatsoever to the original tenets of the movement. Mr. Sen paused to pay a tribute to Mr. Gandhi, as having in very large measure roused the consciousness of the people, and having denounced the boycott of the Prince of Wales as a tactless blunder, proceeded to show that in many respects the Moderates and the Extremists are not so far apart. The resignation of Mr. Montagu had, he thought, again caused the reactionaries to raise their heads. Efforts were being made to whitewash the officials who had received censure for their action in the Punjab in 1919. Finally Mr. Sen declared that rapid and progressive steps must be taken toward Swaraj. "The issue is clear. The bureaucracy has to go, and self-government within the Empire has to come. The aim is no longer the rule of India by the British for the good of India, but rule by ourselves, Europeans, and all who live in India, for the same end."

Appointment of Governor

In the same spirit Mr. Sen declared that as a special favor he and his party had acquiesced in the distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service who had been their lieutenant-governor becoming the first governor. But they emphatically demanded that Sir Harcourt Butler's successor should be a distinguished statesman outside the ranks of the service in the same manner that the viceroy and the governors of Bengal, Bombay and Madras came out from home.

For this attitude the motives are twofold. It tends to make the United Provinces politically equal to the three presidencies above mentioned. A new Governor from home is naturally much more dependent on his Indian advisers than a man who, like Sir Harcourt, has served in India since 1890.

Mr. Sen's speech was a disappointment to those who desire to see the evolution of India on sound political lines. He seemed far too ready to stress points of resemblance with non-co-operation to denounce the anarchy into which it would have plunged the country but for the belated firmness of the Government and little enough anxious to stress the importance of maintaining some semblance of order if India is to progress. This attitude is a legacy of the deplorable period of a few months ago, when the Moderates realized as well as anybody that the Government must break up the volunteer organizations or perish; yet raised most violent cries of "Repression" when the Administration at length reluctantly acted. The party, to put the best construction on the matter, showed its hopeless inexperience; to put the worst construction, it showed insincerity.

In connection with the resumed wobbling on the part of the Moderates it is stated that the Executive Council of the United Provinces branch of the Congress at their recent meeting in Allahabad decided on the early adoption of individual civil disobedience in the Province.

Mr. Gandhi announced on innumerable occasions that the victory of non-co-operation would mean the reign of law. On nothing was he more insistent than that all connected with them should boycott the British law courts, and should take to civil disobedience, and that each village should have its own arbitration court. Some Panchayats have been in existence for a very long time, much prior to the institution of non-co-operation; but the Malabar rebellion illuminated as with a flash what might happen, and what did happen when the British raj and system of justice collapsed.

It is not, however, only the Panchayats which have caused anxiety to the authorities. The movement fostered by the Akali Sikhs is far more serious. This is in charge of a certain committee known as the Gurdwara committee and ostensibly professes to be purely religious and to be concerned with the maintenance of the sacredness of the Sikh scriptures and the inviolability of the Sikh shrines. If this were all would an organization with tens of thousands of adherents be necessary, an organization which sometimes describes itself as an army, which carries sometimes weapons that are bared, draws swords,

threatens travelers, intimidates local officers, soldiers on leave and in particular their wives and families when the soldiers are on service? The two latter forms of intimidation have had an unfortunate effect on the morale of some of the Sikh soldiers in the army. The Government has done everything possible to the verge of weakness to conciliate the Akali Sikhs and to treat the movement as genuinely religious, but recently they were compelled to move troops through certain districts and arrest some 1500 of the leading agitators. One of the executive councilors of the Punjab Government is a Sikh, but the only reply to the Government's efforts to ascertain if the Akali Sikhs have any genuine grievance has been a flood of abusive circulars. There is little doubt that the movement, which although scotched is very far from being killed, is being cleverly controlled from outside by those who have little interest in the Sikh religion but a greater interest in making British government impossible. Unfortunately since the retirement of Sir Michael O'Dwyer the Punjab Government's attitude has been marked by much wavering and wobbling.

Romance Pervades Tales of Gems in National Museum at Washington

Washington, D. C., June 24.

Special Correspondence.

TO the casual visitor strolling through Mineral Hall in the National Museum, the Isaac Lea collection of precious stones found in the nine small glass cases placed in a row down the center of the hall may be simply beautiful stones of various colors and sizes, a delight to the eye, and nothing more. The student of mineralogy sees in them an interesting assortment of chemical compounds, reducible to terms of carats and formulae. But the complete and accurate data about the collection fills a handbook of 215 pages, in which are bits of geography and history, of ethnology and geology, of mythology and romance. Chalcidony cabochons from ancient Egypt and India are in the glass-topped cases, and in the case containing the pearl collection, a pearl necklace of 148 perfect gems, the gift of an Arabian monarch to the Government of the United States, is matched by pearls from the Black River in Arkansas.

The work of cataloguing and rearranging the specimens and collecting the material for the handbook has been recently completed. This handbook, prepared by Dr. George P. Merrill, head curator of geology for the National Museum with the assistance of Miss Margaret W. Howell and Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, formerly in charge of the mineralogical collection, is one of the most comprehensive publications on precious stones ever published, and is written in terms comprehensive to the general public. The work of rearranging and recataloguing the collection, which involved the slow and laborious task of recording the weight, dimensions, color and cut of each individual stone, was begun in 1917, when the building was occupied by the War Risk Bureau, and was done almost entirely by Miss Mooney.

The nucleus of the National Museum collection was obtained in 1836, and consisted of a number of precious stones prepared by Prof. F. W. Clarke, then honorary curator of the Division of Mineralogy, for exhibition at the New Orleans Exposition. In 1891 the museum purchased the gem collection of Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia to add to the original museum exhibit, and the whole collection was shown at the World's Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

Endowment for Upkeep

In 1894 the stones collected by Dr. Isaac Lea were bequeathed to the museum by his daughter, Mrs. Frances Lea Chamberlain, and the whole collection was given his name. Several years later Mrs. Chamberlain's husband endowed the collection in memory of his wife, with the specification that it should be continued under the name of the Isaac Lea collection, and that the income from the endowment should be used for upkeep and for purchasing additions from time to time. Many specimens have been donated by individuals and transferred from the United States Geological Survey, and the collection is now one of the most interesting, although by no means the most extensive, in the country.

Here may be seen specimens of practically all of the 100 mineral species which, out of the 1200 known to man, are of value as semi-precious stones or gems. Stones from every part of the United States and from the most remote parts of the globe—Persia, Siberia, Ceylon, "Far Cathay," and even the little island of Elba, are here. It was the purpose of the founders of the collection that it should consist for the most part of cut stones, but one of the most interesting features which has been added for educational purposes is the showing of the rough materials as compared with the stones cut from it. In many cases the gem is in its natural state in the matrix, just as it is mined.

Not Valued at Market Prices

The collection as it stands at present is, according to Dr. Merrill, poorly balanced because of the small number of the rarer and more highly priced stones. The income from the endowment is not sufficient to permit of the frequent purchase of these gems. A single one of the diamonds, rubies and emeralds which it is Dr. Merrill's wish to procure for the collection would use up the available income for one year; the acquisition of such stones is therefore a slow

process. Not that Dr. Merrill and his assistants wish to make the collection a particularly costly one from the point of money expenditures—their ambition for a greater number of valuable stones is based rather on the desire to have a collection which shall include a satisfactory number of specimens of every stone. No effort has been made to ascertain the value in dollars of even the most valuable jewels in the collection, and questions as to the value of the two great pear-shaped pearls and the necklace of 148 pearls presented by the Arabian monarch to the United States Government in 1840 are met, by the answer, "We don't value these stones by their market price."

One of Dr. Merrill's "hobbies" in connection with the collection, which is well illustrated in an exhibit case about which there are always a number of visitors, is the transforming of commonplace and ordinary stones of almost no monetary value into jewelry of great beauty and taste. According to Dr. Merrill, the popular tradition that the rare and costly stones, diamonds, sapphires and pearls make the only satisfactory jewelry is one which should be broken down. There is no excuse, he declares, for the extravagant wearing of expensive jewelry by people of all classes, those who can afford it and those who cannot, when stones of like intrinsic value can be cut and polished into equally beautiful decorations, which also have the additional value of being unusual.

Moderates Wobbling

He has proceeded to demonstrate his theory in practical fashion. Most people will be surprised to learn that it is possible to go out and find in almost every part of America semi-precious stones for which the only cost is the fee of the lapidary to whom they are sent for cutting and polishing and which are of rare beauty when set in rings, necklaces or pins. Among the stones with which Dr. Merrill has experimented along these lines are malachite, lapis lazuli (a rival of the turquoise) silicified wood, showing rich, glowing colors, thomsonite, which looks in the rough like an ordinary pebble such as may be picked up anywhere, and amazonite, which is very like jade in appearance.

The proper cutting of stones is another subject on which Dr. Merrill is enthusiastic. Many beautiful stones, especially diamonds, he holds are spoiled by careless cutting. In their natural state practically all stones are unattractive to the eye, being opaque, dull or flawed. Their beauty largely depends upon the skill with which they are cut, bringing out their inherent decorative qualities. For the benefit of the layman, the various cuts of diamonds are shown in large glass models, and explained in the handbook, and the "Portuguese cut," the "rose cut" and the "star cut" and the "trap brilliant cut" can be recognized.

PROPOSED FLIGHT TO THE NORTH POLE DISCUSSED IN NORWAY

CHRISTIANIA, June 16 (Special Correspondence)—Norway is intensely interested in Capt. Roald Amundsen's attempt at reaching the North Pole by airplane. His chances are being discussed all over Norway and a number of experts are giving their opinion.

The director of the Meteorological Institute does not consider that wind and temperature normally will present any great difficulties, but he thinks that obstacles lie in the frequent thick fogs and the low-lying clouds. The Norwegian military authorities consider the exploit a very plucky but not a foolhardy one. The chief of the military airplane factory, who has been Amundsen's instructor in aviation, says that Amundsen ever since 1914 has been keenly interested in this subject.

Omdal, the Norwegian aviator, goes with Amundsen and the start will be made from Cape Barrow, Alaska, across the unknown portion of the Polar Sea, across the pole, the whole trip should be completed in the course of 15 hours. In the case of the plane coming down the necessary equipment will be found on board. Amundsen will use a Larsen airplane, which holds the record for the longest continuous stay in the air, viz., 32 hours.

Circumstances permitting Amundsen will return to his ship next year.



TOURMALINE AND FELDSPAR JUNE. AUBURN, MAINE. Photograph by the U.S. Geological Survey.



TOPAZ CRYSTAL IN MATRIX.

NEW MOZAMBIQUE TREATY PROPOSED

Union of South African Colonies No Longer Satisfied With Agreement of 1909

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Colonel D'Andrade, formerly Governor of the Mozambique Province, now head of a delegation formed to discuss a renewal of the Mozambique treaty with representatives of the Union Government, who recently denounced the existing pact, has landed at Cape Town from Portugal.

The last Mozambique treaty was concluded April 1, 1909, and was signed by Lord Selborne as Governor of the Transvaal and Senator Thomaz A. G. Rosado, on behalf of Portugal. Under Part I of this treaty provision was made for the recruiting of natives for the mining industry of the Transvaal in Portuguese territory, with certain reservations. Licenses to recruit native labor had to be obtained from the Portuguese authorities. Such licenses, when issued, were to be deposited, and they might be canceled at any time by the Government of the Province, in accordance with emigration regulations in force. A Portuguese official was appointed to undertake the duties of curator for Portuguese natives in the Transvaal. No Portuguese native there was to be allowed to travel without the passport of the Province of Mozambique without the production of a written authority from the Portuguese curator, and the Transvaal Government was pledged to assist the curator in the discharge of his duties.

Transportation Considered

Part II of the agreement dealt with the matters concerning railways and the port of Lourenco Marques. Under this section the two governments undertook, in consultation with each other, to devise and put into operation means and methods for facilitating and developing both the import and export traffic to and from the Transvaal via Lourenco Marques. For this purpose, they agreed to through rates (a) from stations on the Central South African railway to the competitive areas; (b) from stations between Germiston and Komati Poort, and (c) from stations on branch lines, connecting either directly with the competitive area or with the through line from Germiston and from Pretoria to Lourenco Marques, which should in no case be higher than those charged from such stations by any other export route, and which should be divided between the two railway administrations on a mileage basis, unless the board decided otherwise.

Readjustments of rates were to be made from time to time, as occasion required, to insure proper proportionment. If shipping freights to or from South African ports should be so altered as to affect the course of overseas trade to or from the competitive areas, joint committees were to take action jointly to make effective the previous provision. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the convention, a joint board was appointed, with its head office at Lourenco Marques.

Customs Agreement Included

Part III of the agreement dealt with commercial intercourse and customs. Under this section the products of the soil or of industry in the Province of Mozambique were not to be liable for the payment of duties to the Transvaal. Merchandise of any origin or nationality, imported through Lourenco Marques and bound for the Transvaal was to be exempt from any charges other than port and warehousing fees. Provision was made for the reimportation and re-exportation of goods between the two provinces. Under the heading of miscellaneous, the following clause appeared: "If on the establish-

ment of a union of the South African colonies, the Transvaal becomes a party to such union, the Government of the Union shall take the place of the Transvaal Government for all purposes of this convention, but in such event, the provisions of this convention shall apply only to the areas originally contemplated."

The convention was to continue 14 years from the date of signature but it could be continued from year to year until either Government should give one year's notice of intention to terminate it.

Two of the Portuguese delegates appointed to discuss the treaty, Col. de Sa Carneiro, director of ports and railways at Lourenco Marques, and Colonel Galvao, recently left Cape Town for Lourenco Marques to discuss the problem in all its ramifications with the high commissioner of Mozambique. The delegation is anxious to complete its work, viz.: To negotiate a fresh modus vivendi as quickly as possible and its members feel that reports from Johannesburg that Portuguese natives are considered the backbone of the Rand native labor considerably strengthens their case.

TRUST CLEANS UP SLUMS IN INDIA

Large Sums Expended in Cities for Purposes of Housing

CALCUTTA, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Improvement Trust which has been at work in Calcutta for 10 years has done fine work but its record is surpassed by that of Bombay, where the problems are even more formidable. The population of Bombay is increasing by leaps and bounds and is now practically the same as Calcutta and Howrah. Next year the Bombay Trust intend to spend 10½ lakhs on housing.

The slums and congestion in Bombay are far more serious even than in Calcutta. The Trust is now developing an area of 4½ square miles of land designed to house 472,000 persons. Since April, 1919, the Trust has disposed of 1,120,000 square yards, which have brought receipts of 198,000 rupees. The Back Bay Reclamation scheme is a most enormous enterprise. The building of houses and rooms is making steady progress, though it has had the unfortunate effect of stifling private enterprise.

The Anglo-Indian (by which is meant the class formerly called Eurasian) and the Domiciled European Association have progressed under the leadership of Colonel Gidney. Members of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi now fully realize that with the greater Indianization of the Administration and of the country, they were in risk of being crushed between the upper and nether millstones. The problem is very acute on the railways, where members of the two bodies find themselves in danger of being squeezed out. Colonel Gidney, at a meeting recently held in Calcutta, said that in the past the communities had relied too much on the Government and not enough on themselves.

If they remained asleep much longer, it would be their last long sleep. They should associate themselves with those Europeans and moderate Indians who were determined to make the reforms a success. If they did not display a keen anxiety about their future, they would find that the more fortunate would leave India for a land where they could claim equal citizenship, while the less fortunate would become a submerged class.

JITNEY RULES ARE ISSUED—PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30 (Special)—The Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission has issued regulations un-

ORIENTAL PROBLEM GRAVE IN CHINA

British Columbian Attorney-General Describes Conditions as a Menace

VICTORIA, B. C., June 8 (Special Correspondence)—In dealing with its growing Oriental problem British Columbia will not "sacrifice itself on the altar of imperial relations," the Attorney General, Mr. Manson, declared in a vigorous address to the Council of Western Canadian Municipal Unions, representing all western Canadian cities, at its convention here. Mr. Manson appealed to the representatives of the three prairie provinces to support British Columbia in its fight against Oriental domination. Unless these provinces realized their duty in connection with the Oriental problem Canada would face a grave situation before long, he asserted. The inroads of the Oriental, he said, formed a serious menace to the white people of western Canada; they were opening their stores on the main streets of western cities and were holding vast tracts of land—a condition which did not prevail even 10 years ago.

The Oriental as a labor factor had a great deal to do with the unemployment from which the west had been suffering, the Attorney General, who is Minister of Labor, emphasized. Elimination of the Oriental from industry would go a long way toward solving the unemployment problem, he believed. Mr. Manson, in the course of his address, urged that legislation in the four western provinces should be made more uniform.

The British Columbia Department of Agriculture will investigate the possibility of enforcing stricter regulations to protect white house owners from the inroads of Oriental growers upon their business. Announcement to this effect was made here yesterday by E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, after a large delegation of house owners had explained to him that Oriental owners owned 60 per cent of the house accommodation on Vancouver Island, were selling a lower quality of vegetables and other household products than white growers. The white growers urged that stricter regulations, which would force Orientals to maintain the standard of the white growers, should be enforced.

SCHOOL CENSUS TAKEN

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 30 (Special)—The school census just completed in this city shows that there is a total of 9681 pupils in the public schools. This is an increase of exactly 400 over last year when there were 9281. From 7 to 14 years of age there are 3585 boys and 3088 girls, a total of 6673.

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SALES MANAGER—Position available as sales manager for a business of established electrical manufacturing concern; a large percentage of whose business is in the automobile field; excellent opportunity for the right man. Address Box 107, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—First-class for cutter and designer; none but first-class need apply; references required. KRAFT FURRIER, Calgary, Alberta.

YOUNG BOY for answering room calls and similar work at sanatorium; Protestant only; apply 910 Bayshore St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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WOMAN of capacity and refinement to take orders for high grade publication just issued; one qualified to interview best people of local and salary basis; state experience by letter. Box 407, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

NURSERY GOVERNOR or companion wanted for family two children going to New York for two or three years; must be of good character; salary \$100 per month; references by letter. Box 407, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

COOK—Protestant wanted, must be experienced and well educated; must be good cook. Apply Mrs. E. M. MULLOCK, Jamestown, R. I.

WANTED—Experienced Chandler shorthand typewriter; Protestant; Apply to J. R. BOOMER, 108 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

Accompanist, extraneous, right singing, piano theory, spec. summer well certified teacher. Box E-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

PART-TIME position wanted, two or three hours in the morning, domestic or any other congenial work. V. K. 908 Second Ave., Astbury Park, N. J.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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CANADIAN MARINE

British Syndicate May Handle
Ships Belonging to Dominion

QUEBEC, Que., June 27 (Special
Correspondence)—A project to have
the Canadian Government merchant
marine taken over by a number of
British financiers, to build elevators
at Canadian and European ports, to-
gether with a large flour mill at
Quebec, is outlined in a letter written
by T. M. Kirkwood, president of the
Kirkwood Steamship Company, to
Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine
and Fisheries for the Dominion. In
the course of the letter he says: "I
have talked with a strong group of
British financiers here with reference
to taking over and operating all our
government merchant marine steam-
ers, and they are inclined to form a
large company to take over and op-
erate the vessels and to build elevators
in Quebec, Halifax, Great Britain,
France and Italy, and a large flour
mill at Quebec, providing you can in-
duce the Government to guarantee the
interest on their issue of bonds, and
will sell the vessels at a fair price,
and that the Government will lower
the rate on grain from Winnipeg to
Quebec to 12 cents per bushel, and
from Winnipeg to Halifax to 13 cents
per bushel, and the Government to
hold first mortgage and insurance on
the vessels.

"They propose to sell the bonds to
the actual buyers of wheat and flour
in Great Britain, France and Italy, so
that the buyers will have their wheat
and flour shipped on their own line
of steamers. This will send to
Quebec the 80 per cent tonnage that
is now going via American ports for
export to the United Kingdom, France
and Italy. You can readily under-
stand that the port of Quebec will be
the headquarters for the large fleet
of steamers and will get the 80 per
cent export tonnage, because the grain
will have to be shipped over the
Transcontinental Railway and the
steamers at Quebec, because the bond-
holders will be the buyers of the
wheat, and will order it shipped to
Quebec for export, or to be made into
flour in their own mills at Quebec.
You can understand that if a large
flour mill is built at Quebec the farm-
ers of the Province of Quebec will
get cheap bran and shorts for their
cattle; this will enrich the Province."

CANADIANS TO TEST
AERIAL MAIL PLANE

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18 (Special
Correspondence)—Capt. J. E. Palmer
and Lieut. H. Fitzsimmons of this city
are planning to fly from Lethbridge,
Alberta, to Ottawa, approximately 1750
miles, returning by way of Detroit,
Minneapolis and Chicago within a few
weeks. The airman, who were with
the Royal Air Force during the great
war, will test out an aerial mail plane
to be known as the Lethbridge
Company, an organization whose stock
is held to a considerable extent in
British Columbia. Special mails will
be carried on the trip.

Increased international airplane mail
service between Seattle and Victoria
is provided for in a new contract,
tenders for which are being called
now. The new contract calls for 144
round trips a year between Seattle
and Victoria—24 more trips than were
required in last year's contract. Air-
planes operating in this service rush
mail from liners arriving here from
the Orient to Seattle, and from Seattle
to reach liners just as they are
leaving here for the Far East.

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HARTFORD—Continued

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Everything needed from cellar to garret.
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EDUCATIONAL

The Improving Relation of
Inspectors and TeachersLondon, England
Special Correspondence

THE inspectors of schools and education organizers in England make up in importance what they lack in numbers, and the proceedings of the recent annual meeting of their national association have a distinct significance in educational affairs. The business was private but the address of the president, Dr. Jagger, afforded an accurate index to ideas which are current among the inspectors.

At one time the relationships between teachers and inspectors were neither friendly nor professional, due partly to the mechanical system of individual examination of pupils and payment by results which was then imposed by the Board of Education, and partly to the fact that many of the inspectors then appointed had had no experience as teachers. With the passing of that régime the feeling between inspectors and teachers began to improve, and Dr. Jagger was able to comment on the fact that there is now no real obstacle to the establishment of proper relations between teachers and inspectors. The personal relations are, indeed, generally happy. Education cannot be in a satisfactory state unless there is mutual trust between the members of these two branches of the teaching profession.

In justifying the existence of inspectors, Dr. Jagger ably summarized their duties and usefulness to the community. The inspector, he pointed out, is as indispensable an agent in the national scheme of education as the teacher and the Education Committee. The duties performed by an inspector under a large Education Authority are very comprehensive in scope, and he cannot perform them properly unless he is an educational expert with theoretical and practical knowledge of the aims and methods of education. Without him an authority controlling a large area would not obtain the information it needs about the work of its schools. In a just and equitable system of promotion of teachers the inspector plays a necessary part. Further, he is of real assistance to the teachers. The position he occupies, going as he does from school to school, puts him in touch with the latest developments, and he is able to carry to teachers information which, by reason of their comparative isolation, they cannot be expected always to obtain for themselves by other means.

One point made by Dr. Jagger will be welcomed by members of the teaching profession, as buttressing claims they have made to free and unrestricted promotion, and aspirations they have expressed toward unity among all grades of those engaged in educational work. He laid it down as desirable that no others except those who have been teachers should be eligible to become inspectors, and organizers of teachers, and inspectors' posts should be among the prizes of the teaching profession.

Among the pressing needs of the country, he said, are a properly unified educational system and teaching profession. Several years ago signs of unification began to show themselves. For instance, the Board of Education began to require a sufficient minimum of teaching experience from candidates for all new appointments to its inspectors. But owing to a defect in the Superannuation Act of 1918 this unification has been hindered. Teachers were greatly benefited by its provisions, but the flaw lies in the fact that if a teacher becomes an inspector he cannot carry on his pension rights. Thus the act actually penalizes teachers who are promoted, and will, until it is amended, prevent many of the ablest teachers from realizing their legitimate hopes of advancement in the calling they have chosen. This cannot but have an adverse effect upon the supply of teachers and upon educational efficiency. It is worthy of note that the recent conference of the National Union of Teachers pressed for a removal of this grievance, thus

putting teachers and inspectors into line upon the matter.

Dr. Jagger's defense of education in his closing sentence was worthy of the holder of his office. Education, he said, is not a mere means to anything outside itself. It is a piece of life, in which the growing citizen ought to develop as far as possible the truth, beauty, and perfection of which he is capable. It serves success, livelihood, and power, but serves them no more than they serve it. From the point of view of the state it may be regarded as the function of society by which it preserves its continuity and secures its development, and as such the importance of education will undoubtedly be recognized in the future more than it is today.

Wild-Life Refuge at Stanford

The work of converting the 800 acres of the Stanford Farm, at Leland, Stanford Jr. University, California, into a wild-life refuge, is being planned by the Zoological Club of that university. The club has offered to furnish the labor necessary for making and posting signs, and even for fencing the tract and patrolling it. There is a great deal of wild life on the farm, including deer, rabbits, squirrels, quail, and birds, and it is the desire of the club to perpetuate the refuge as it is, with only the indigenous wild life upon it. No new wild life will be introduced according to the project, but the present wild life will be protected and allowed to increase, or retain its present balance, thus offering a field of study for students of biology, zoology, botany, ornithology and allied sciences, in which they will find conditions exactly the same as those which prevailed among the wild mammals and birds prior to the coming of white men and firearms to disturb the balance of nature.

California Summer School Plans

Educational methods, advancement, and possibilities of further changes are among the subjects to which prominent places are given in the curriculum of the summer session at the University of California this year. The history of American education is being taught in a series of lectures covering the ideas and ideals expressed by 12 of the leading educators of America.



A Project With Bottle Puppets

BOTTLE Puppets have proved to be not mere playthings but the Sesame to the children's imaginations and valued interpreters of the characters and the plot of the story, says a teacher who has become enthusiastic in their use.

The children object to having their puppets called "dolls," realizing that they are characters in a dramatic play and should be treated with due respect—that is one reason boys enjoy them equally as well as girls.

Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, who has named the purposeful act in the educative process the "Project Method," has said in an article by that name which appeared in Teachers College Record, September, 1918, "The essential factor of a project is the presence

of a dominating purpose." The students in Dr. Kilpatrick's classes agree that a further discrimination of a project is stressed as "the purpose must be the learner's, not the teacher's, and that an activity to be a project must be a wholehearted, purposeful activity, proceeding in a social environment."

Because the children do heartily purpose in an activity like bottle puppet play and because this purpose dominates the succeeding steps in planning, executing and judging, and because this activity proceeds amid social surroundings, it is a typical project.

This project was the result of the desire of a small group of children at The Liberty school, New York City, between the ages of seven and 10 to dramatize the famous old fairy tale, Hansel and Gretel. Lacking numbers

for the cast necessary properly to present the story, they decided that although it would be difficult for one child to play two parts in person it would be quite simple for one to manipulate two puppets.

The children drew on stiff paper profile pictures of the heads of the characters as they visualized them. These drawings were used as patterns to cut out of unbleached muslin two pieces to form each head. The edges of these pieces were overcast together and stuffed with cotton and the neck was then drawn snugly over the neck of a bottle of suitable size, and fastened in place with a drawing of thread.

Originality in Makeup
Perfume or toilet water or similar bottles, about four or five inches high, with a small neck and prominent shoulders were found to give the most satisfactory results.

Yarn, to represent hair, was sewed on to the cloth head. In the instance of Gretel, yellow yarn, braided into two long braids formed the conventional hair dressing of the character. Beads, sewed into place, provided the eyes, and red chalk the ruddy complexion and strawberry lips.

The head of the father was drawn full face rather than in profile, and provided a pleasing variety in the expression of the puppets.

Stuffed arms of unbleached muslin were sewed into place and the garments made of var-colored muslins were then made and hung upon the shoulder of the bottle.

After Hansel, Gretel, the poor simple father, his cruel wife, the witch who owned the candy house, her emissary the wicked brown dwarf (a substitute for the bird in the folk tale as the children objected to a wicked bird) were all made, arose the question of a proper stage setting.

The furnishings for the home were fashioned at the work bench. Two beds, chairs and a table were made of wood and painted a soft brown decorated with blue, one small child remarking that although peasants were poor they were often more artistic than the rich.

The Candy, the Oven, the Forest and All
The question of the witch's candy house was solved by making it of clay bricks painted to represent candy, shellacked and provided with a frosting roof of cotton batting. The oven was also made from clay, painted and shellacked while the dreadful cage in which Hansel was fattened was a product of the carpentry bench. The forest in which the poor, deserted children were to wander was represented by trees cut from cardboard, painted and glued to wooden blocks.

The stage was a wooden box laid on its side, its open top being screened with draw curtains of muslin. Openings were provided at the sides and back through which the children's hands could be thrust to move the puppets. The proscenium arch was formed of cardboard strips painted a gray dark blue, with a vivid



pattern of leaves and berries cut from colored papers and pasted into place, following a design by one of the children.

The story was played by each child moving one or more puppets about on the stage to suit the action of the spoken lines. There were no memorized lines, hence each time the story was enacted it was different, but always retained its freshness and spontaneity.

London Continuation School
Too Valuable to Close

So valuable have the London continuation schools proved that two influential deputations waited on the Education Committee in an endeavor to save the schools from the impending closure. The first, consisting of the bishops of Southwark, Kingston and Willesden, stressed the outstanding value of the schools, their preparation for good citizenship, for good discipline, and for the future welfare of young persons. They held the view that the experiment was nobly undertaken and boldly carried out, and in-



dicated that, in their opinion, the ultimate decision to close these schools would affect the whole country. They pleaded that as the experiment had been initiated it should be continued, so as to avoid the inevitable loss involved in destroying the new movement.

The second deputation, consisting of Dr. Barker, the principal of King's College, together with representatives of other educational organizations, emphasized the wastage which must result from stopping the education of the child entirely at the age of 14, and the value of the continuation schools in helping to avoid this waste. The arguments of the deputations, however, strong as they were, were overruled by the seeming pressure of circumstances.

The continuation school has been recognized by educators as the most striking innovation inaugurated by the 1918 Education Act of Great Britain. Despite this fact, the London County Council has decided to close the continuation schools under its control. The gravest of this step is increased by the fact that the London Education Committee is the only authority in the country which has a system of compulsory continuation education in being.

Two causes have combined to bring about this unfortunate result. The first is the slump in trade, which naturally acts as a damper upon all educational enterprise. The other is the notion of the parents that attendance at the continuation schools interferes with the children's prospects of obtaining employment. At the recent London County Council election many candidates were returned pledged against the schools, and the fulfillment of their pledge has taken the shape of a request to the Board of Education to release the authority from its obligations in this respect.

Even if Mr. Fisher refuses this request, and this is quite possible in view of the fact that the continuation school clauses form the part of the act of which he is most proud, the London authority will still be able to bring about the closure of the schools by the simple device of refusing to enforce attendance. Once compulsion is removed, the schools will weaken to such an extent that their closure will automatically follow.

The sub-committee of the Education Committee which had the task of investigating the matter evidently made their recommendations of closure with hesitation. The continuation schools,

even though only in the early and experimental stage, have amply justified their existence.

The stoppage of this great experiment will undoubtedly have the effect of concentrating the attacks of educationalists once more upon that weak spot in the British education system—the absence of training for young people between the ages of 14 and 18. There cannot be fewer than 3,000,000 boys and girls of that age in the country, and the loss to the community and to the young people themselves brought about by the neglect of these formative years is incalculable.

Even in taking the step they have taken, the London Education Committee state that they "have been much impressed by the arguments brought forward in favor of the continuance of the schools in some modified form, and they regret exceedingly the arrest of a work which through the energy and enthusiasm of the teachers has already proved likely to be of inestimable service to the community." It is evident that, as soon as times are again favorable, either the schools will be reopened at the earliest favorable moment, or the more drastic and more effective step will be taken of giving full-time education to all children up to the age of 16.

Ohio Gives a Course Called
"Eliminating Prejudice"

Edwin L. Clarke, assistant professor of sociology at Ohio University, in a course which he calls "Eliminating Prejudice," is attempting to wipe out sentiment against particular organizations and creeds, according to information given out from the university. In his course, it is set forth, Professor Clarke endeavors to train his students to see that "much may be said on both sides."

To each student in his class is given a mimeographed sheet headed: "Prejudice in the United States Is Most Frequently Directed Against the Following Groups—Religious, National, Racial, Occupational, and Political." A number of examples of each group is listed after the headings, as, for instance, after "Political" are specified "Anarchist, Bolshevik, Capitalist, Communist, Free Trade, Liquor Interests, Militarist, Pacifist, Prohibitionist, Protectionist, Single Tax, and Social-

ist." The student is then required to write a paragraph of 100 to 200 words, explaining his antipathy for the group against which he has the most violent prejudice. He is asked to give free rein to his thought and is not required to defend his position logically.

The next step in the course requires the rewriting of the first paragraph, eliminating from the previous indictment all charges which the student would not care to attempt to prove to be true of the body accused as a whole, before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The third assignment requires the writing of as strong a defense of the group as the student can do in the same amount of space as the indictment.

In the fourth assignment the student is asked to state in 100 to 200 words, to what extent his antipathy is based on reason and to what extent on prejudice, and to explain the origin of the prejudice in so far as he is able.

The fifth requirement is to state definitely what the student intends to do to free himself from his prejudice. Professor Clarke does not stop here. Having found out how his students think, he requires each one to read and report on a novel, an autobiography, or a series of dramas, sympathetically presenting the case of the group against which he is prejudiced. Problems are made real and vivid when approached from a selected list of readings, Professor Clarke finds, and the kindly treatment which is given by more friendly writers often throws a new light on questions previously difficult for the individual student.

The reading assignments are usually confined to modern works, and the lists are in a constant process of revision as newer and abler presentations of various questions are written.

When race problems are at issue the class is frequently addressed by representative Negro citizens, followed by an open forum. The group visits institutions, schools, and homes which show the achievements of the Negro.

One class started the Ohio Student Inter-Racial Conference, which holds annual meetings at Wilberforce University to discuss race problems and their solutions. An Americanization group recently completed its course by giving a party at a settlement house to Italian night school students whose teacher was a student in the university.

The Observatory

WHILE the advance program of the recently created department of immigrant education of the National Education Association makes no specific mention of the New York experiment, it is not unlikely that the Boston convention next week will hear something of the new plan which has been evolved in the greater city for the use of the schools in Americanization work. The plan is unique because it turns pupils into teachers and parents into pupils. It is sponsored and financed by the allied patriotic societies after they had reached the conclusion that the place to reach the adult is in the home and that the person best able to reach him is his own son or daughter.

Here, then, is large-scale educational effort never before attempted. To be successful it must have the earnest co-operation of the school and civic authorities. That it is already receiving and will continue to receive, it must also command the enthusiasm of the pupils and the good will of the parents concerned. This is a task which will require time and patience. It has not been difficult to secure the interest of the children but some of the grown-ups, after the manner of those who are strangers to our customs and methods, are not easily persuaded that the work is being done quite as much in their behalf as in behalf of their adopted country.

One advantage of the scheme lies in the fact that no great or unwieldy organization is required. Each pupil teacher merely selects his adult pupil, either from his own family or from among his neighbors. He promises to devote 15 minutes each week day and an hour and a half on Sundays to teaching the fundamentals of educa-

tion and good citizenship. In the leaflet which has been prepared for his use, emphasis is laid on conversational English, the idea being that Americanization work is half done when aliens have been taught to speak the common tongue and are able to read the American newspapers.

Since instruction is so thoroughly individual, the length of the course varies. When the pupil teacher thinks he has completed his task, the adult is asked to present himself before the principal of the school, who gives him an informal examination. If the results are satisfactory, a special certificate is awarded indicating that the candidate is able to read, write, and speak English. This certificate has more than a sentimental value, as the naturalization officials have ruled that it fulfills all their requirements of a knowledge of English. It need only be shown when application for first papers is made. Nor is the pupil teacher without his reward. He, too, receives a certificate which testifies to the service he has rendered the city in the work of making good American citizens, and he is awarded a certain credit in English toward his diploma.

The primary object of the plan is, of course, to Americanize the adults but in the few weeks that it has been in operation, it has also served to make much better scholars of the pupils who have acted as teachers. They have shown a greater interest in their school work, particularly in the English courses. Incidentally, it is not unlikely that their experience in teaching citizenship to others will have the effect of making them better citizens on their own account.

The decision to demand that every candidate for a teaching position have

some professional training either in normal school or college puts Connecticut on a level with other progressive states. It is also a tacit recognition of the fact that the day of the born teacher is practically gone. There are still those who are naturally good instructors of the young and with whom instinct takes the place of training in pedagogy, but it is no longer safe to trust a community to find or employ them. Some more reliable index of ability is needed. A normal school education does not of itself produce an efficient teacher, but the woman who has received it has at least made contacts with others, been given instruction in character building and learned something of modern pedagogical methods.

The new Connecticut law also destroys the complete local autonomy which some communities have always looked upon as their inalienable right. Education is becoming more and more a state function. That much is admitted even by the opponents of the Towner-Sterling bill and the conviction is growing that the accident of place of residence shall not operate to deprive a boy or girl of adequate schooling. In assuming this attitude society safeguards its own interests as well as the individual's, because the child in the small town today may be the citizen of the large city tomorrow.

The burden of the Connecticut ruling, of course, falls almost entirely on the rural and isolated districts and they probably will have to have some help in bearing it. In the cities the provisions of the act are already in force.

Lack of specific authority in the statutes need not prevent an active federal commissioner of education from making himself an influence in the educational affairs of the Nation.

In his first year in office, Dr. J. J. Tigert has paid official visits to the state departments of education of 18 states and has had conferences with the chief educational officers of 10 other states. In addition he has delivered 24 addresses in various parts of the country, conducted six national educational conferences and spoken at the meetings of many state educational associations.

That there is a considerable proportion of children who are gifted mentally above the average is indicated by the report from New York that 2400 of the 30,000 pupils graduated from the junior high schools this month were able to complete the three-year course in two years. Through the rapid advancement classes, now a feature in 40 of the schools, these fortunate 2400 were able to save an entire year. The advancement classes enroll more than 13,000 pupils and they are open only to children who have made unusually good records in the lower grades.

Utilizing schoolhouses, churches and public buildings, Toronto is maintaining this summer daily vacation schools in the congested districts of the city. More than 3000 children are in attendance. While the primary object is to provide a place of refuge from the hot streets, the school has also a distinct educational value. The morning session is devoted to "play-work" and includes basketry, sewing and raffia instruction, story-telling, kindergarten activities and occasional moving picture exhibitions. In the afternoon come picnics, hikes and organized sports.

THE HOME FORUM

Writing a Novel

"HE USUALLY wrote upon a little board, which he held in his hand." So Mrs. Ann Laetitia Barbauld tells about Samuel Richardson. How could he? Could you, assiduous reader? At all events, he wrote what more than once he asserted filled nineteen close printed volumes and if he did all his work on the little piece of board which he held in his hand, then this majestic friend of Mrs. Chubb and Lady Bradshaigh had more sleight of hand ability than most modern novelists.

Now, supposing that you have a genius equal to Richardson's but perhaps somewhat different and it impels you toward romance, how would you go about it? This seems rather a difficult thing to ask, but it is easily answered. The first thing is to buy a lot of paper which nowadays is expensive. You must have ink as well. Since you wish to do a piece of work that will outrank "Vanity Fair" and "Diana of the Crossways," you will of course use a pen—the type-writer comes in later when the imperishable MS. is to be copied for the publisher, who is a mere business man. Next, secure a quiet room where you will be quite free from your family's affectionate interruptions and those of the miscellaneous public.

You may think that when this is done you need no further direction. Indeed, some authorities insist that no more are needed, but it is an excellent plan to make a few notes, to think occasionally, to give some attention to your English and to pay no attention whatever to what you are told the public wants. That public is to have the inestimable privilege of buying your book and will be content with that. Besides, it does not know what it wants. Cases have been known to occur in literature that in the less refined walks of commerce would be known as "making a market," or at least it is so alleged. Richardson's market was ready to his hand. England was primed and set for the incoming wave of sensibility which Goethe and Rousseau were to set in motion. Sensibility was to be the fashion and without any doubt the English-speaking world rejoiced to have a change from the hard coarseness that had set in with the Restoration, a hundred years before. And we must remember that Richardson had no sense of humor and no irony, those dangerous qualities. Satire is less risky than irony; save its stated object, no one ever takes it personally, but there is a disquieting scattering effect to irony, no one quite knows for whom it is intended.

Well, then, you have begun your novel: it is to be hand written, there is to be no irony and you have decided to bring in a plot. In the strict sense of the word, there are no plots in the great romance that is ever unfolding before us. There is a lesson

in everything that happens, but no one can grasp all the facts and so we take a handful and call it a plot. Silas Lapham or Hecuba or Colonel Newcome, one and all are people that have certain experiences and the writer tries to tell us about it. Unless you are very firm and very careful, your friends will volunteer much advice about your plot, your incident, your style and your literary agent. So much so, that some authors have dispensed with plot altogether and are thinking of doing the same with their friends. As you write, your story builds itself and you become interested in your characters, but let us give a piece of advice: simply because you like some of your characters very much, do not be too sure

middle of May in better weather, when there were days that were almost genial, and found the cathedral a greater "habitable of birds" than ever: starlings, swifts, and swallows were there, the lively little martins in hundreds, and the doves and daws in their usual numbers. All appeared to be breeding, and for some time I saw no quarrelling.

It was, on this occasion, a great pleasure to listen to the doves. The stock-dove has no set song, like the ring-dove, but like all the other species in the typical genus *Columba* it has the cooling or family note, one of the most human-like sounds which birds emit. In the stock-dove this is a better, more musical, and a more varied sound than in any other *Columba* known to me. The pleasing quality of the sound as well as the variety in it could be well noted here where

Texas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Where the sage perfumes the gulf-breeze,
As it rustles the mesquite leaves,
And the red-pop flares a signal
Of the road-way for your sakes;

Where the alkali is tinting
All the atmosphere to glinting,
And the war-like cactus ranges
O'er the hard and the snake;

Where the wide horizon beckons
Where the sun eternal reckons
Out the distances between us
And the many days 'twill take;

Lies this land of golden amber
Like a fabled salamander
Basking in a flame of splendor
Basking in a fiery lake.
—Grace R. Delaplaine.



Sketch by Daubigny

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that others will do so. You may be in chronic, solemn rapture about the heroine and the reader will much prefer the comic grocery man, indeed say so with perfect candor. You must not be hurt by this—it is the reader who buys the novel, you only write it. By the word "reader," we do not mean the publisher's reader. He is the valued man, sometimes he is a woman, who sits in all weather reading MSS. and discovering genius, and what those intrepid, cold blooded people undergo, the public little knows. Some novelists hold that the publisher's reader who rejects their "offerings" (a piteous word) is a person of a black heart; but this is an extreme view to hold. George Meredith was a publisher's reader for years and we wonder whether he ever thought to himself how he could have written the story and lighted up the dialogue and put dabs of color in the phrasing.

From Meredith's career we can take much comfort, for he worked for years without any recognition. How different the cushioned and mellifluous success of Samuel Richardson. So far as admiration and reverence went, he was a milk toast Samuel Johnson. He was not boisterous and he was revered, though, as Mrs. Barbauld says, "The fault of his mind was rather that he was too much occupied with himself, than that he had too high an opinion of his talents." Perhaps the less we are occupied with ourselves, the better novel we shall write, though they be not best sellers.—J. H. S.

Salisbury Cathedral Doves

On first coming to the cathedral I noticed a few pigeons sitting on the roof and ledges very high up, and, not seeing them well, I assumed that they were of the common or domestic kind. By and by one cooed, then another; and recognizing the stock-dove note I began to look carefully, and found that all the birds on the building—about thirty pairs—were of this species. It was a great surprise, for though we occasionally find a pair of stock-doves breeding on the ivied wall of some inhabited mansion in the country, it was a new thing to find a considerable colony of this shy woodland species established on a building in a town. They lived and bred there just as the common pigeon—the varicolored descendant of the blue rock—does on St. Paul's, the Law Courts, and the British Museum in London. Only, unlike our metropolitan doves, both the domestic kind and the ring-dove in the parks, the Salisbury doves though in the town are not of it. They come not down to mix with the currents of human life in the streets and open spaces; they fly away to the country to feed, and dwell on the cathedral above the houses and people just as seabirds—kittiwake and gull-mot and gannet—dwell on the ledges of some vast ocean-fronting cliff.

The old man mentioned above told me that the birds were called "rocks" by the townspeople, also that they had been there for as long as he could remember. Six or seven years ago, he said, when the repairs to the roof and spire were started, the pigeons began to go away until there was not one left. The work lasted three years, and immediately on its conclusion the doves began to return, and were now as numerous as formerly.

I returned to Salisbury about the

the birds were many, scattered about on ledges and projections high above the earth, and when bird after bird uttered its plaint, each repeating his note half a dozen to a dozen times, once in slow measured time, and deep voiced like the rock-dove, but more musical; another rapidly, with shorter, impetuous notes in a higher key, as if carried away by excitement. There were not two birds that cooed in precisely the same way, and the same bird would often vary its manner of cooing.

It was best to hear them during the afternoon service in the cathedral, when the singing of the choir and the throbbing and pealing of the organ which filled the vast interior was heard outside, subdued by the walls through which it passed, and was like a beautiful mist of atmosphere of sound pervading and enveloping the great building; and when the plaining of the doves, owing to the rhythmic flow of the notes and their human characters, seemed to harmonize and be a part of that sacred music.—W. H. Hudson, in "Afoot in England."

Word Values

There is an inevitable progress in languages as in all natural things. Some words go up as time passes; but most of them go down. Sceptre has gone up, for the Greek . . . merely means "a staff," but it is an exception. Think of the history of "gentle," "elegant," "awful," and "blooming." They have gone down. Hazlitt could use "gentle" as a term of praise: we shrink from the word altogether. "Elegant" is still a term of praise on the other side of the Atlantic; and Dr. Johnson once spent an afternoon "cheerfully and elegantly" in works of benevolence; we are careful how we use the word.

We may illustrate this point from use which the Americans and the Irish make of our language. To a certain extent their humor depends on their using a different language, and for this reason things sound more amusing to us than they were perhaps meant to be. Read a column of advertisements in an American paper; hardly one is expressed as we should put it. I remember once asking in a foreign hotel for the biscuits; and an American lady opposite burst out laughing: "Oh," she said, "we call them crackers." Now which is the most amusing horse and trap. The young Irishman listened sulkily to my proposition, and then replied: "I think I couldn't." He was speaking a different language. He was the same way the writers of the eighteenth century attached different values from ours to their vocabulary: much is now worn out which seemed fresh then. They were experimenting in the values of words, just as Wordsworth experimented after them, sometimes successfully, sometimes unsuccessfully.—A. H. Cruickshank.

George Herbert's Poetry

"I must confess, after all, that none to the Scripture-poems, there are none so savory to me as Mr. George Herbert's. . . . Herbert speaks to God like a man that really believeth in God and whose business in the world is most with God; heart-work and heaven-work make up his book." —Richard Baxter.

THE landscapes of England and France have been worked over and cultivated as carefully by artists as the earth has been by peasants. America is still, artistically speaking, virgin soil, and for the adventurous American artist there is a hint in Daubigny's history well worth consideration. Daubigny, though he is classed with the men of the Fontainebleau-Barbizon School, was not one of the original group of artists who gathered together in the forest to work out their salvation far from the classicists of Paris. He was not born until 1817 and Barbizon was discovered to the world of art in the early twenties. So by the time Daubigny was ready to set about serious work, the novelty of Barbizon had been worn away.

Besides Daubigny was more attracted to the streams and little rivers of France than to her woodlands. To paint these waterways was the more easily he built a sort of houseboat which he called a botin and on this he went exploring through central France. It was a very gentle and peaceful life that Daubigny watched from his botin, fair fields, many flowers, and kindly people whose fathers and fathers' fathers had lived in the same town, attended the same church, tilled the same fields for many hundreds of years. Gray or cream-colored towns lay along the water's edge; peasant women brought their washing; and gossip thither; and what wild life of fur or feathers was then left in the country came down to the river to drink or bathe.

Much of the country Daubigny knew is a desert now, an unimaginable desolation, but the spirit of that country will live long on his canvases. The slow means of locomotion it afforded him gave him a chance to study the country intimately and to paint it in all its moods. He worked quickly and was able, thanks to his dexterity, to make the rapid notes which are essential to an artist who is painting running water. "Captain" Daubigny, as he came to be called by the country people, then carried his notes into the little studio which was part of his floating home and worked out his finished pictures.

The Marne and the Seine are very lovely as subjects for a painter's brush, but one is tempted to dwell upon the thought of what an interesting artistic adventure it might be for some American to build himself a botin and go floating off down the Susquehanna, the Ohio, or the Mississippi, finding whatever subjects the chances of travel might bring him. It would be a different adventure than that upon which the nineteenth century Frenchman embarked, because there are fewer towns along the rivers of the United States than there are along the smaller streams of France and many lonely miles would stretch between town and town. But there would be the greater number of uninterrupted hours for work and meditation and the artist would be discovering for himself the native beauty upon which American art has hardly yet touched.

Melody Essential

Music springs of two essential elements—rhythm and melody. Without rhythm melody is usually rapid, without melody rhythm is but barbaric. The best is of both. Melody is harder to write than a complicated score, for it is both natural and simple; it is written, as all things should be, straight along; and a com-

plicated score is not. Melody is essential to all work if it is to be of value. . . . I fear that melody is nowadays anathema. Why? Not because it has been there and is rejected, but because it has never been there at all. No one, who has ever written a good melody, rejects it. He may improve upon it, but he will not turn his back upon it.

Many can concoct a well-sounding score; but very few can write a melody. History has shown that, without it as a basis, no music, however attractively colored, can last.

The story is often relied upon to supply the lack of form and of theme. Writers forget that such compositions must rely on themselves and not on their analysis or their titles. Neither may be available some day, and then what will the music mean? So it is with music which relies upon instru-

Friendship of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most beautiful experiences which can come into one's life is that of a true friendship. If God were better understood, instead of being only believed according to the dictates of some creed, there would be many more friendships on earth. Our viewpoint in this matter needs a radical change. This study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, can certainly bring about for us; and we will have friends of the right kind when we need them most, and sometimes when we expect them least. Christian Science will also fortify us against the delusions of mortal belief that are practiced in the name of friendship.

Now, like everything else in Science, true friendship can be considered only as something entirely separate from matter or the flesh; and, if we desire to have true friends, this is one of the first things that must be perceived and admitted. Christian Science proves that the belief of life and intelligence in matter knows nothing of divine Love, nor can it ever recognize Love; hence intellectualism can no more define real friendship than it can define anything else based upon Spirit. That is plainly the reason, then, why we find so much misery in the world caused by so-called friendlessness, an experience of mortal belief usually dreaded more than poverty or disease. On page 266 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy shows that she thoroughly understood this state of mortal belief and its remedy. There she says: "Would existence without personal friends be to you a blank? Then the time will come when you will be solitary, left without sympathy; but this seeming vacuum is already filled with divine Love."

Friendlessness, therefore, though it be one of the most terrifying dreams of mortals, may lead us to a spiritual awakening that will bring to us some of the most beautiful experiences in life. When our mortal dream becomes so terrifying that we awaken therefrom and begin to reach for God, we shall find Mrs. Eddy's words true: we shall find that the seeming vacuum of friendlessness is already filled with divine Love; for when God is understood even in the smallest degree, we find that He alone is our perfect friend, even the friend that "sticketh closer than a brother."

Having thus found that God, good, is really the source itself of all true friendship, another strange thing happens,—strange, of course, only to a human sense of things,—we begin to love all mankind more. This is because God is being made manifest through us; for it is impossible to know God, divine Love, without manifesting love to the brethren. When, therefore, it seems to mortal belief that there is no friend for us in all the world, we suddenly find our friends everywhere, thus proving the truth of what Mrs. Eddy says on the page from

Nature's Gardens

A cold bracing breeze blows down the valley, and the last lingering fleecy clouds are scudding across yon white-crested peaks, as the fast-rising sun smiles down, from a cloudless sky, on a joyous world beneath. The drenching rains of the tall-end of the monsoons are now things of the past, and the welcome rays of the sun have driven away the damp and gloom and brought into prominence the vivid greens of this sequestered spot.

A smoking mass of white tents tell of the heavy dews of the night before, and the tall feathery tops of the giant pines around acknowledge the sway of some passing zephyr. Far down in the valley below the river roars over its rock bed, still swollen after the heavy rains, and across it patches of brilliant crimson and pink on the otherwise green grassy hillside mark the environments of some distant village, of which these are the ripening fields of millet and buckwheat. From these patches of color the eye wanders up the hill to a dark green grove of deodars above which a blue column of smoke rises into space. Above this again there are other brilliant patches of reds and pinks right up to the very edge of a light blue-green forest of "kail" pine, which extends up the hill for about a thousand feet, whence the bluish tinge gives place to a deeper green, and this again is absorbed in a variety of shades varying from the deepest to the lightest of greens, as the deodar and spruce forests are followed by the line of broad-leaved species. Here and there an advanced virginian creeper is already turning yellow, and the birches under the snow-line are also assuming their autumn garb of brilliant yellows and reds.

Above these again, dark patches of juniper showing among the grey rocks lead up to the very edge of the glistening, fresh snows, which lose themselves in the few remaining clouds.

Looking up the river, a somewhat similar panorama meets the eye, but on a still bigger scale. Great black valleys, where the sun has not yet reached, and serried ridges leading from the water's edge to the snow-line, give place to others and still others, until the whole of this mighty landscape appears to be rounded up by that all-embracing barrier of glistening white peaks, the giant sentinels of a mighty Empire.—C. H. Donald, F. Z. S., in "In Nature's Garden."

which we have already quoted. "Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science." Thus the friendship of God and the brotherhood of man are demonstrated here upon earth in the spiritual activity of divine Love, before which hatred and all friendlessness disappear. God, the real friend, is reflected everywhere.

With our newly found understanding of friendship, however, there comes still another beautiful experience,—the awful, enslaving desire that usually defined a friend as some one who could be personally dominated or coerced by us is destroyed. Thus the two main characteristics of true friendship, which is of God, are found to be love for all mankind and an utter lack of the desire to dominate,—a desire that seeks friendship only for selfish purposes. The ideal friendships in history, bore to some extent these characteristics. The friendship of David and Jonathan, for instance, had not a single element in it of coercion. But the friendship that fulfills our definition most closely, and whose greatness no one cares to dispute, is the one demonstrated by Christ Jesus. When he allowed himself to be crucified in order to prove to us the utter falsity of death, as well as the all-inclusiveness of Life, he proved his pure love for us, his friendship for all mankind. He had not the slightest desire to dominate the people around him; in him was no thought of coercion. But, was it not in this, his greatest demonstration of love and true friendship for all mankind, that Christ Jesus proved his divine origin most clearly? What would all of his works, marvelous though they were, have done for us, if he had failed in this last and greatest test, the test of a true friendship? Is it not in this test, the application of the universal law of Love in divine Science, that the Master appeals especially to us? Does not Christ Jesus' life, therefore, afford us the key, through Christian Science, to a right understanding of friendship?

Without any doubt, then, to see God as the one and only source of friendship,—to know him even as our friend,—is one of the greatest, as well as one of the holiest experiences that can come into any human life; and without doubt, also, Christian Science makes this royal experience possible. When, therefore, Mrs. Eddy says on page 99 of Science and Health, "I love mankind, and shall continue to labor and to endure," she simply proved herself to be the possessor of the friendship of God.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Railroad Workers' Demands

A COMPREHENSIVE survey of the railway wage problem, in the light of the demands of the workers and the reductions in pay ordered by the United States Railway Labor Board, is not nearly so difficult as may at first appear. The tendency toward confusion perhaps arises from the unavoidable realization of the size of the problem, if it can be so referred to, and the inclination to lose sight of the fact that it is, in reality, as simple, fundamentally, as though it concerned a single labor union and one isolated industry. Exactly the same methods and arguments may be made to apply to the solution of a problem affecting a million or ten million people and all the utilities or industries of a certain class, as are applied or are applicable to the smaller problem. It does not strengthen the claims of the affiliated workers to emphasize the fact that their demands represent the considered economic policy of 2,500,000 wage earners and their 10,000,000 dependents, unless it can be affirmatively shown that their combined rights are the rights, individually, of every worker represented. The collective equities of a class are never greater, in fact, because of the numerical strength of that class. The possible power to enforce its demands by methods which only a class comprising a large number would undertake to employ does not count in the balance in which the issues raised must be weighed.

More necessarily now than ever before, the economic status of the railway wage earner must be considered in its relation to the industrial, social, and economic welfare of all the people of the United States. The engrossing problem of the Nation at the moment is that of readjustment and deflation, coupled with the more or less vital question of unemployment. Intelligent consideration of the demands of the railway workers must be based upon the realization that the occupation in which they are engaged is, in the truest sense, neither productive nor constructive, and yet it is, in effect, the key to nearly every productive and constructive activity. Their very employment at any rate of wages depends upon the continuing profitable or successful operation of the industries which transportation utilities are designed to serve. The correlation is so intimate and so complete as to render the failure of one the certain forerunner of the failure of the others.

Thus it must appear that while the demands of the workers are primarily against the railroads, they are, in fact, directed against every other form of commercial and industrial activity in the United States. To grant their demands, therefore, is to assess every productive industry and the purchasers and consumers of the products of the farms and factories their proportionate share of the sum by which the wages of the employees of the carriers are increased above a certain point. The fact has been established by proof acceptable to many careful students of the problem that transportation charges cannot be reduced until the cost of railroad operation has been lowered. The railroads, as has been previously pointed out, are, under existing conditions, simply a clearing house into which earnings are collected and transferred for the payment of operating costs and fixed charges. A wage increase, thus viewed, would be an added burden upon the public, rather than upon the carriers directly.

But even with this fact established, or asserted, it may be said truthfully that the American people are unwilling that the railway wage earners should bear an unequal part of the burden. They are entitled to a fair wage and to comfortable working conditions. But it may reasonably be insisted that, being assured of these things, they should be willing to co-operate fairly and generously in the great task which has been undertaken, that of economic and social readjustment.

Abstract statistics are uninteresting things in which to deal, but a brief study of the figures representing the wage increases granted to railroad workers since 1915 is necessary to a proper understanding of present conditions. The first advance was in April, 1915, to the engine service employees of western railroads. It amounted to approximately \$18,000,000 annually. Then came the Adamson Eight-Hour Act, so called, increasing the annual wage budget by more than \$63,000,000. Following this were the several increases granted by the Federal Railroad Administration, amounting, when estimated together with previous advances mentioned, to 21 per cent. Then, in 1918, came Mr. McAdoo's order increasing wages, beginning with that year, by 30 per cent. Mr. Hines, who succeeded Mr. McAdoo, has estimated that the total increases for 1918 were about \$173,000,000 annually. Then in July, 1920, the Labor Board made effective, dating from May of that year, an increase of 21 per cent. This increase is estimated as amounting to \$650,000,000 annually. In the third quarter of that year the average pay of the railroad worker was \$1947, whereas the average annual pay in 1915, or at least up to the end of the fiscal year, was \$810.52.

Since July, 1921, there have been gradual reductions in the pay of railroad workers. By flat reductions and amendments to working rules, cuts already absorbed by wage earners have amounted to approximately \$410,000,000 annually. Now there have come the reductions effective on July 1, estimated to reach approximately \$135,000,000. It is against these last reductions that a strike is threatened. How far this strike, if the order becomes effective, will affect transportation throughout the United States, cannot be forecast. Perhaps the immediate effects are not what the American people should consider most. The physical impairment of the carriers is not the greatest concern of either the people or the Government. There is a larger question involved, and that is the question of right and wrong. The stubborn demands of the workers for a continuance of present

wage scales should not prevail against a reasonable conclusion, fairly reached, that the time has come, the welfare of all concerned being considered, when wages must be reduced. Just as certainly the stubborn refusal of the responsible managers of the railroads should not be permitted to prevail against the just demands of the workers. But the burden of proof, in the face of the considered action of the Railway Labor Board, with all the facts before it, is upon the representatives of the wage earners. The people can hardly be expected to support them in any such extreme action as they propose unless they are able to establish their equities by an unquestionably affirmative showing.

The Pan-Pacific Conference

THE forthcoming Pan-Pacific Conference is another testimony that the United States is not unfriendly to the League of Nations theory, provided the area of interest is fairly near at home. The Washington Conference was a success because it attempted to do definite things in a definite sphere where American public opinion was impelled to seek a solution wherein geographic propinquity forced the adoption of some sort of constructive policy. It created a sort of American "bush league" of nations. It is founded on a pact as morally obligatory and binding as ever was the dreaded Article X of the major league at Geneva. The circle, though a smaller one, is drawn on just as perfect a line of law as its larger prototype, but Americans are well content to be in the center of an orbit they understand.

The Pan-Pacific Conference, which is to be held in Honolulu beginning October 25, is an interesting sequel. Like the Washington Conference, the initiative is mainly American. More than twenty nations will take part in it, including all the Latin-American states with Pacific coast lines, China, Japan, and Siam, and dependencies of the British, French, and Dutch colonial empires, as well as the Pacific possessions of the United States. It is to be hoped that Mexico will be recognized by the family of nations by that time also, and that Siberia may similarly be able to shape her own destiny as she sees fit; while Bolivia, whether she is fortunate enough to possess a Pacific coast line by then or not, by the grace of the Tacna-Arica negotiations between Chile and Peru, is already assured a card of invitation.

The object of the conference is mainly commercial. It will take up such subjects as communication and transportation, from press facilities and wireless routes to steamship lines and free ports; it will grapple with the development and conservation of natural resources, including the fisheries, fuel, and grain and foodstuff problems of the Pacific lands; and, of course, it will study the all-important problems of finance, especially as regards the standardization of Pan-Pacific exchange, credit, and a much needed form of trade arbitration.

The Pan-Pacific Union, the foster-parent of the Honolulu conference, is no novice at the art of reaching beneficial agreements through a consensus of Pacific opinion. It has already held three successful conferences, for natural scientists, for educators, and, last but not least, for journalists. It is time that it held one for business men, the most ambitious, but the most promising of them all. The aim of the Pan-Pacific Union is to "seek to create points of contact, that the firm ground of common interest among the peoples of the Pacific may be discovered." Commercial rivalry in the Pacific is keen, and commercial war there, where exist the most fruitful undeveloped areas on the earth's surface, is no idle fear. No nation has a greater inducement to harmonize such conflicts before they harden into political antagonisms than America, and the practical American foresight that has made the Pan-Pacific Union a going concern is welcome statesmanship.

It is still too early to forecast the prospective problems of this conference. Its imposing list of honorary guarantors, including the chief executives of every important state and dominion in the Pacific, insures a serious and authoritative gathering. But this will be very little unless the delegates are expert in their knowledge and broad-gauged in their national outlook. The Pacific is, as never before, a free ocean, with spheres of interest amid the weaker nations like China forever supplanted, if the decisions of the Washington Conference mean anything, by a régime of wholesome regard for the rights and privileges of the lesser powers. The pact of the greater powers guaranteeing this régime is frankly an experiment, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the constructive reactions from the diplomacy of the Great War. It may yet fail, but the Honolulu conference is altogether to be commended as one of the enlightened examples of international concord for which Washington cleared the ground.

The Pacific league of nations is, at any rate, an assured fact of which America wholly approves. Let it be hoped that on this stepping-stone a wider participation may be built which will convert the American people to their destiny in world-wide, and not merely ocean-wide, affairs.

Less than 4000 draft colts were raised last year in New York to meet a demand for some 80,000, complains an agricultural journal. The news reads like some clipping from two generations ago. Most people will be surprised, not at the scarcity of horses, but at the fact that so many still use the quadruped. Reminders of his existence come occasionally with some horse parade, the jangling of the horse-drawn milk wagon in the pale hours of the morning, the well-groomed cavalcade on the bridle-path in the park, or some thrilling equestrian adventure at the "movies." Otherwise he is looked upon as a back number, like many of the farms upon which he is employed. Obviously the horse has no liking for being classed as an occasional adjunct for the machine. He may be expected to dwindle in numbers, despite the farmer's call upon him, until people understand him as they used to do and value him for his own sake.

THE National Economic Association, an organization formed by prominent American financiers and business men "to conduct a campaign of education of the American public on the present economic situation and its proper solution," has undertaken the difficult task of creating a public sentiment that will induce the United States Congress to deal with the problems of the tariff, national taxation, and international financial readjustment on a business basis. To this end the association proposes a nation-wide presentation, through the press and public platform, of what it regards as elementary facts relating to these questions.

That there is an urgent necessity for more and better education on economic subjects is evident. The crop of ill-advised bills introduced annually in Congress, embracing every variety of measures designed to remedy acknowledged economic ills by the enactment of more laws, testifies to a confusion of thought among constituents that finds expression in the proposals of senators and representatives. The collective wisdom of Congress cannot, and does not, far transcend the wishes of the voters by whom that body is elected, and no matter what the knowledge or convictions of individual members may be, the lawmakers are unable to go farther than the composite conclusions of the constituents to whom they must appeal for re-election.

When it comes to the selection of the teachers who are to spread the sound economic doctrines that should govern state and national lawmakers, it will be found that there exists the widest diversity of opinion as to what constitutes "soundness." Political economy is not an exact science in the sense that the words are used in relation to the physical sciences. Most of the books on the subject are largely devoted to criticisms of some other writer's views on the same problems.

What may appear to be a correct taxation method, for instance, from the viewpoint of bankers or stockholders, may be widely divergent from the methods favored by the farmers. One of the best known publicity agents in the United States, who has represented coal-mine owners, railways, and other great interests in "educational campaigns," has recently stated that he had never studied what may be termed the one original American contribution to the theory of taxation—the proposal to untax industry and trade, popularly known as the single tax. If he is an example of the teachers who are to enlighten the American people on the tax question, it would seem to be desirable that another association be formed to educate the educators.

TAKEJIRO TAKONOMI, lately Japanese Minister of the Interior, has been writing of what he terms the "Dangerous thoughts movement" in his country by which he means "seditious and subversive propaganda," and of his Government's efforts, especially last fall and spring, to meet and master it. Apparently his intent is to explain a situation to the Occident, and in explaining to justify "on intelligible grounds what otherwise might seem to a superficial observer an ultra-Prussian police interference with freedom of speech and the liberty of the press." According to this authority (and informed travelers concur) the Japanese, like the Athenians of Paul's day, are temperamentally eager to hear any new thing. The mind of the masses, moreover, for some time has been if anything over-exposed to outside influences, so distinctly "new" to the habituated thought of the Orient that it is not hard to see how a governing class, characteristically conservative, should call them subversive. The people, unmistakably, are in a state of rapid transition from one world of ideas to another. The laboring class is, perhaps, as completely unsophisticated as was the corresponding class in England in the opening years of the nineteenth century, when industrialism entered the United Kingdom so materially as to change its sociological history, while the Japanese proletariat is not staided, as was the British, by an ingrained and inherited individualism. Nor are they so shut off from the radical world outside the Nation's frontiers: "We lie open to Moscow and Milan," writes Takonomi, "even to London and Chicago."

On the other hand, opposing too rapid a growth of too broad a liberalism, stand the venerable traditions of the family life and the fact of the relatively small numbers of those concerned in the present-day movement. The peasantry are but little affected by it, and the farmer element is 70 per cent of Japan's whole. The urban, industrialized laborers are set down as 1,800,000 out of a total close to 60,000,000. That among these last the Government has more than a few times used the police to break up public meetings and suppress newspapers, in which it was held radicalism ran to unsafe extremes, is a matter for which this quondam Interior Minister apologizes. "The police instrument," he declares, "is purely a temporary expedient. It is no permanent safeguard, and its use has its own very obvious dangers." But he hastens to point out that no attempt is made to interfere "with the progress of ideas or the study and investigation of any new philosophy." The books of Marx and Kropotkin and Bertrand Russell he himself names as being freely sold and extensively read. He says:

Where we draw the line is at deliberate agitation and attempts to kindle in Japan, prematurely and unnecessarily, mutual hostility of classes and the social civil war that a larger experience of industrialism, a different social system and history, have produced in the West.

This point of view, held by a settled government of yesterday habits of thought, needs no explaining. What is happening in the Mikado's land—both the stirring of popular ideas and the consequent uneasiness of official attitude—is not odd in more progressive nations. Indeed it would not be considered as even passingly strange. One sees in it, however, indisputable proof of the present growth of a democratic idealism certain to modernize the

Who Shall Educate the Educators?

Why Should Not Goodness Be Taught?

people, and perhaps soon. Takonomi's article is doubly interesting. It is enlightening as to the changes forcibly being wrought in the old school, restless in the face of a development which they only partly understand and largely fear, and enlightening, too, by confirming officially, so to speak, the Western beliefs of a new ferment in the old East. It is not only in Europe and the United States that much history is being made through these swift-flowing weeks and months.

TEACHING, as a profession and an art, is an old accomplishment. So, too, is goodness. When, therefore, a certain Harvard professor comes forward advocating the teaching of goodness, on the surface there does not seem to be any valid reason why his proposal should not merit consideration. The professor in question recalls that for centuries physics, chemistry, mechanics and other subjects have been taught, and that today other more intimate subjects are within the curricula of teachers. He urges, therefore, that the next step is to teach goodness.

Commenting upon this proposal, a writer has declared that it is difficult to accept such a view because goodness is not an element nor can it be expressed by a chemical formula. It is not, he says, a matter of sanitation, diet, or surgery. This writer adds that before teaching goodness the Harvard professor would have to define what goodness is, urging that the earliest philosophers disputed over what was good and what was bad, and whether what was good was good in or for itself. Whether acts are good may depend on the mental state and point of view of whoever does them, he comments.

This is all very true to a certain extent. And yet why should it be so difficult to define what goodness is? All are agreed that the earliest philosophers were unable to do so, but do they constitute the only criterion today? What goodness is, as a matter of fact, been revealed to a waiting world, and it is only a matter of time before the ideal so revealed will be accepted by its every inhabitant. About this ideal there is nothing mysterious, and it is found to comply with all the requirements of goodness as laid down in ancient days. Goodness, in a word, is obedience to Principle. Could there be anything simpler than this?—and yet were all the world to glimpse this vision the millennium would be here! And from this standpoint why should not goodness be taught?

Editorial Notes

AN INTERESTING addition to the British honors list is the name of Dan Godfrey. The knighthood was well deserved, for the name of Sir Dan, which comes in the middle of a whole genealogical tree of band conductors, is associated with pioneering work in the movement which equipped the best of the British summer resorts with really fine orchestras. Whether the sibilant, and not very euphonious prefix "Sir" adds distinction to names of brilliant musicians, artists and litterateurs, is of course a matter of taste. To some it may be rather too suggestive of successful lawyer-politicians or organizing geniuses of the business world. Some would prefer that the Godfreys, the Henry Woods, the Forbes-Robertsons and the J. M. Barries should remain on their own respective pinnacles without rank or classification. They would have found "Sir William Shakespeare" no accession of prestige to the Stratford bard. However, the honor is merited, and what other form can it take? The age of laurel wreaths is past.

A FASHIONABLE resort selected for the home of a monarch in exile may have reason to regard the distinction as not an entirely unmixt blessing. Recent reports in London of Charles of Hapsburg's brief residence at Madeira emphasize the intolerable remoteness of that island, its impossible climate, the mistiness of its hills and the deplorable condition of the exile's villa and furniture. To which a high official in Funchal replies indignantly that Madeira is only thirty-six hours' sail from Lisbon, that its climate and scenery are nothing short of perfection, having inspired a whole bibliography of literature, and that the villa and the furniture in question were everything that could be desired. But surely much depends upon the point of view. Napoleon might have found St. Helena a most delightful retreat, and the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, most excellent company, if he had not been compelled to remain there. The same "if" may very well have colored the views of Charles and his supporters concerning his island home.

BRITAIN may not be a nation of shopkeepers, but Switzerland undoubtedly is a nation of hotel-keepers, and at the present moment the mountainous little federation finds its main industry in a sad plight. The Swiss have cannily capitalized their own scenery, and wherever nature has composed a fine symphony of mountain and valley, man has clapped a chateau, pension, or hotel, where now, in the present state of exchange, only millionaires and Americans can afford to stay. The Swiss propose a federal subsidy, and indeed it is needed at once, for the average hotel is now in arrears on interest 45,020 francs, a survey shows, while 50 per cent of them have debts exceeding the total value of their own buildings. With one of the most favorable exchanges in Europe, the little Republic finds itself nearly bankrupt in its overwhelming prosperity, while some of its neighbors seem to be thriving under their penury. Not only in Europe but in the United States the adage that all that glitters is not gold is taking a more subtle significance.

MEXICO'S outlay on revolutions and on the prevention of revolutions is displayed in the statement of the national treasurer, who reports that the largest expense of government for the fiscal year of 1921 was for the War Department, amounting to 136,212,203 pesos. Communications and public works in the Republic got only 28,677,778 pesos out of the public treasury, and the Department of Finance 37,634,280 pesos. However, the Nation had a final surplus for the period.